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John S. Symonds

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Ruins of the Kings Tower,
in the Castle of Knaresbrough.

THE
HISTORY

OF THE

CASTLE, TOWN, *and* FOREST

OF

KNARESBROUGH,

WITH

HARROGATE,

And its MEDICINAL WATERS.

Including an Account of the most remarkable Places in the
Neighbourhood. The curious Remains of Antiquity. Elegant
Buildings. Ornamented Grounds, and other singular Pro-
ductions of Nature and Art.

The hoary rocks, the falling tow'rs,
The stately domes, and shady bow'rs,
The verdant fields, and pendent wood,
On NIDD's meandering silver flood.

THE THIRD EDITION, IMPROVED.

By E. HARGROVE.

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M.DCC.LXXXII.



WATERGATE

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Watergate is a small town in the
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T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F

KNARESBROUGH, &c.

ALL the ancient towns in this island owe their origin to some strong castle in the neighbourhood, where some great Baron, with his armed dependants, generally resided.—The number of these caused the artificers and traders to settle in some place adjacent, in order to supply the Baron and his attendants with what necessaries they wanted; the farmers and husbandmen also built their houses there, to be protected against the numerous gangs of robbers that lay hid in the woods by day, and infested the country by night. Markets and fairs were directed to be held within the jurisdiction of those castles, and justice was administered, and the laws dispensed by their Governors; and these having the power of life and death were not always contented with the legal exercise of that power, but extended their domi-

nion over property, and extorted whatever they thought necessary from those who dwelt within their jurisdictions. On the accession of Henry II. to the throne, a stop was put to the erection of castles, except for national defence; and then, if not before, Castle-guard became part of the Knights service, by which the Barons held their estates. This service was after commuted for annual rent, which was most rigourously exacted by the officers appointed to collect it. The royal castles by this means soon became deserted, and the care of them committed to the Sheriffs, who afterwards converted them into prisons, some of them remaining so to this day.

K N A R E S B R O U G H,

ANCIENTLY called Knareſburgh,* (i. e. a fortress on a craggy rock) situated on the Eastern bank of the river Nidd, eighteen miles from York, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, diocese of Chester, and wapontake of Claro, is a town of great antiquity, and formerly a place of considerable strength, being well fortified by its natural inaccessible cliffs next the river, and on parts

* And prickly stubs instead of trees are found.

Or woods with knots, and KNARES.deform'd and old.

Dryden.

parts by a high rampart, the remains of which is yet discernable.

The terrace at the Crown Inn, and several others in the gardens on that side the town, were raised upon this ancient rampart; from each of which is a very extensive view of a beautiful country, bounded on one side by the Yorkshire Wolds, and on the other by the dark mountains of Hambleton, including a large and variegated tract of waving inclosures, woods, and villages; amongst which is seen the city of York, at the distance of eighteen miles. The most compleat piece of this fortification, now remaining, is in a garden adjoining upon Grace-Church-street; it is a considerable height from the street, and was strengthened by several artificial mounts, one of which still remains. These were probably placed within bow-shot of each other, the whole length of the rampart, from whence the garrison might watch the motions of an enemy, and repel every hostile approach.

This mode of fortification was peculiar to the Saxons, though we find very little mention made of this place before the Norman conquest. Yet from its vicinity to the Roman road, and the advantages of its situation, it could scarce escape the notice of that warlike people, and it is well known the Saxons erected their castles or forts, when

they could, on Roman foundations, and gave them the name of Burgh or Brough.

Some lands and tenements without the bounds of the borough are of a particular sort of tenure, called Bondhold. This tenure, in ancient times, must have been of the slavish kind; but what sort of servitude it consisted of is not now easy to determine; probably Castle-guard was one part of the service. In England, slavery subsisted so late as the sixteenth century. A commission was issued by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, for inquiring into the lands and goods of all her bondmen in different counties; in order to compound with them for their manumission or freedom, that they might enjoy their lands and goods as freemen.*

The first Lord of Knarsbrough, after the Norman conquest, was SERLO DE BURGH, a Norman Baron, and favourite of the Conqueror, who built a strong castle here.

SERLO was succeeded by his brother, JOHN MONOCULUS, who also was succeeded by EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, who was Lord of Knarsbrough in the reign of Henry I. and resided at the castle here, as appears by his sending relief from hence to the Monks of Fountains in their great distress.

In

In the succeeding reign of King Stephen, this great Baron took arms in favour of the Empress Maud, but, not succeeding, he joined David King of Scots, and was present in the second line of the Scots army, at the battle of Northallerton, in the year 1138; after which he lived to see Henry the second ascend the throne of England, and fell fighting in his cause against the Welch in the year 1156.

ROBERT DE ESTOTVILLE succeeded Eustace, as Lord of Knaresbrough, immediately on that nobleman's retreat into Scotland, and was also present in the English army at the battle of Northallerton; whose son Robert was one of those five English Barons that at the head of four hundred horse, surprised and took William, King of Scotland, prisoner, within sight of his own camp, near Alnwick, in the year 1174. A daughter of this family married HUGH DE MOREVILLE, one of the four Knights that slew Thomas a Becket; and he, in her right, held this castle, and fled to it with his assistants in that act. They remained here shut up for a year; but submitting to the church, were pardoned on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.* After this it came again to the crown,

B 3 and

* Percussores Thomæ Becket fecesserunt in occident: Angli. partes usque ad Cnaresburgh. Villam Hugonis de Motvilla. Lel. Coll. vol. I, p. 186.

and was granted by Henry the third to HUBERT DE BURGH, who so gallantly defended the castle of Dover against the Dauphin of France, in the former King's reign.

It again escheated to the crown, and was granted by the same Monarch, in the year 1257, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who founded the priory here about this time. Richard, dying, left his estates to his son EDMOND, EARL OF CORNWALL, who died without issue, A. D. 1300.—Whereby the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to the crown, and with it also the manor of Knaresbrough.

Edward the second gave this lordship to his favourite PIERS DE GAVESTON, with a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands here.

A. D. 1312. At this time KING EDWARD II. kept his court at York, who immediately ordered the walls of that city to be repaired, and all the fortresses in its vicinity to be put in a proper state of defence. The following is a copy of an order sent by that Monarch to William de Slingsby, keeper of the forfeited manor of the Templars at Ribston, commanding him to furnish the castle of Knaresbrough with a large quantity of stores.

“ Mandatum est Willielmo de Slengesby, custodi
“ Manerii Templariorum de Ribbestayn in comi-

“ tati-

“tatu Eboraci, in manu Regis existentis, quod de
 “exitibus manerii prædicti habere faciat constabulario castri de Knareburgh, centum quarteria
 “frumenti: decem quarteria avenæ: viginti bo-
 “ves: et quater viginti multones: & duas bigas
 “ferratas: pro munitione castri prædicti: Et Rex
 “sibi inde, in compoto suo de exitibus prædictis,
 “debitam allocationem habere faciat.—Teste Rege
 “apud Eboracum, 21 die Januarii. Per ipsum
 “Regem, nuntiante Willielmo de Melton.”

Rymer's Fœdera, vol. 3, p. 219.

The same year Gaveston, being vigorously besieged by the Barons in Scarbrough castle, was compelled to surrender himself into their hands; who soon after, contrary to the terms of capitulation, put him to death.

A. D. 1315, Roger D'Amorie was constable of this castle.

A. D. 1327, This castle was taken by JOHN DE LILBURN, an officer belonging to the great Earl of Lancaster, the chief and most powerful of the discontented Barons.

Orders were immediately issued by the King to NICHOLAS DE GREY, high-sheriff of the county of York, to attempt the recovery of the place. In consequence of these orders, the castle was invested

vested, and Lilburn finding no prospect of relief, surrendered * upon conditions, after maliciously burning all the records he could find in the place.

A. D. 1319. The Scots advancing into England, laid waste the country with fire and sword. At Ripon they staid three days, and received a thousand marks to spare the town, as they did also at Northallerton; but whether enraged at the opposition they met with from the castles at SKIPTON and KNARESBROUGH, or from some other motive, certain it is, they burnt both those towns, and continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of YORK. After burning the suburbs of that city, they returned Northwards. To revenge these insults, WILLIAM DE MELTON, Archbishop of York, raised an army composed of clergymen, monks, and canons, husbandmen, labourers, and tradesmen, to the amount of ten thousand men. With this army the Archbishop overtook the Scots at MYTON, about eleven miles from Knaresbrough, a battle ensued, and the Yorkshiremen were defeated, and upwards of two thousand of them slain.† Here fell such a number of ecclesiastics, that this fight was for a long time after called the White Battle.

The

* John de Lilleburne took the castle of Knaresbrough, the which after rendering hym self to the King upon conditions.

Leland's Collect, v. 2, p. 559.

† Drake.

The ravages that marked the progress of these hostile invaders were such as generally attend an army in an enemy's country, and reduced many of the inhabitants to misery and indigence. Petitions were presented to the King from his tenants of Knaresbrough, and the villages around it, praying relief, and setting forth their utter inability to pay their respective rents, by reason of the destruction made by the Scots.

Claus 12mo. Ed. 2. M. 15.

A. D. 1371. The castle, honour, and manor of this town, with the house and cell of St. Robert, were granted by King Edward the third to his fourth son JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster; from this time it hath belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster.

A. D. 1399. Richard the second, after his deposition, was removed hither from Pickering castle; the place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the castle called, from this circumstance, the King's Tower.

From length of time, and the shocks this castle had sustained in ancient wars, it appears by a presentment made soon after the accession of James the first, to be in great ruin. Soon after this time, Sir HENRY SLINGSBY caused some buildings to be erected in the Castle-Yard, where himself and family

family afterwards lodged for some time. This gentleman was high-sheriff of the county in the year 1611.

A. D. 1616. James the first granted this honour, castle, and lordship to Charles Prince of Wales.

A. D. 1640. This year several companies of soldiers were quartered at Knaresbrough, as appears by the following extract from the parish register. It is to be observed, that the Scots army were then in the North of England, and the whole country in continual alarm. Perhaps some of their roving parties were intercepted by those from Knaresbrough, which might occasion the following accidents.

B U R I A L S, 1640.

August 5, One soldier under Capt. Washington.
 August 6, One other soldier under Capt. Porter.
 August 8, One other soldier under Capt. Atkin.
 August 12, One other soldier under Capt. Atkin, slain
 August 13, One other soldier of Capt. Porter's.

A. D. 1642. Lord Fairfax being posted at Weatherby, intended also to place a garrison at Knaresbrough, but was prevented at that time as appears
 by

by the following passage in the memoirs of Colonel Sir Henry Slingsby.

“ And now my Lord Fairfax and his son began
 “ to appear in arms, and join with Hotham, who
 “ before enjoyed his house at York, though not my
 “ Lord himself, yet his son lived in the city, even
 “ when the gentlemen held their meetings for rais-
 “ ing money and levying men, by commission of
 “ array; when they summoned the head Constables
 “ to give their warrants for the raising of eight
 “ thousand pounds, formerly charged upon the coun-
 “ try, and considering how to hinder Hotham from
 “ ranging the country. The head Constables obey,
 “ but withall putting doubts and obstacles, some
 “ real, some imaginary and devised, so that little
 “ or nothing was effected. Sir Thomas Fairfax
 “ takes notice of all this, being in York, and see-
 “ ing me as I was riding to my own house, sends
 “ his man after me in the street, desiring to speak
 “ with me, and it was to let me know he took
 “ notice, that the gentlemen held their meetings
 “ in York, for raising money and men, by the
 “ commission of array, which was contrary to law,
 “ and caused the country to be in fear; but he
 “ would endeavour to remove them. I told him
 “ I conceived that neither himself nor any of his
 “ had any cause of fear, seeing as then he had not
 “ appeared in arms, and what was intended was
 C. 2. “ but

“ but against Hotham, who ranged the country,
 “ and would not keep in Hull. But now you
 “ have him joined with Hotham, who, to straiten
 “ York the more, holds Selby, and keeps guard at
 “ Tadcaster and Wetherby.

“ A little before this comes General Ruthen
 “ with twenty-two Scotch officers to go to the
 “ King, and hearing of Hotham’s being about
 “ Doncaster, sends from Wetherby to my Lord
 “ Cumberland for a convoy, my Lord desires him
 “ to come to York, and he would advise with him
 “ for the best way. When they met, it was
 “ thought by Skipton would be the safest passage,
 “ and so through Lancashire. I entreated General
 “ Ruthen to go by my house, Red-House; so he
 “ and all the Scotch officers lay the first night at
 “ my house, and the next day I waited on him to
 “ Knaresbrough, and there provided him a guide
 “ for Skipton. Being at Knaresbrough, some of my
 “ tenants acquaint me that my Lord Fairfax in-
 “ tends that night to put some soldiers into the
 “ castle. Herewith I acquainted General Ruthen,
 “ he adviseth me to hold it myself, and draw some
 “ soldiers into it; whereupon I got the keys of
 “ the castle, caused a bed to be carried in, and
 “ that very night comes Sir Richard Hutton, and
 “ part of the Train-bands, with commission from
 “ my Lord of Cumberland, to hold it for the King;

“ so.

“ so I resigned, and only laid in the castle that
 “ night, and in that room and lodging built by my
 “ father, and where I had lain when I was very
 “ young, being sent for by my father.”

How long Sir Richard Hutton kept possession of the castle is not known; but as we find him afterwards amongst the garrison of York that surrendered to the forces of the Parliament, on the 16th of August, 1644, we may conclude, that the final reduction of this castle happened during the siege of that city.

Tradition informs us the place was defended with spirit, and did not surrender till the garrison were reduced to the last extremity, when they were permitted to march out with the honours of war. The buildings within the castle were immediately destroyed, the materials and furniture sold, the gateways demolished, and the whole place made a scene of desolation. The walls and towers hath ever since been mouldering away; yet even now the elevation of the site and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength, beauty, and importance. This castle contained near two acres and an half within its walls, which were flanked with eleven or twelve towers,* these

C. 3 with

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. 1, page 81.

with several other buildings that stood in the courts, afforded convenience and accommodation for a numerous garrison. The communication from tower to tower was by an open gallery on the top of the wall, and in some places by a close gallery in the middle of the wall, both which passages had their particular uses in time of war; from the first, the approach of an enemy might be discerned, and his attacks resisted, while persons unseen, and in the greatest safety, might be sent with orders and stores through the latter. Part of the principal tower is still remaining, and appears to have been built about the time of Edward III. It consists of three stories above the keep or dungeon. The first room on the ground floor, next the river, hath been from time immemorial the repository for the ancient Court records, and where they are still preserved under three different locks, the keys of which are in the joint custody of the Steward of the Honour, and the chief of the Slingsby family; the former having two keys, and the latter one. Next to this, in the centre, is the Guard-Room, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars, which at the height of six feet diverge and spread all over the roof: in this room is a large fire place, and several recesses; also a small room on one side, formerly the Porter's Lodge, lighted by a cruciform slip, the upper part of which is now
broke

broke off. Thro' this Guard-Room was formerly the principal entrance into the castle; the outward gate was defended by a portcullis and a draw-bridge, that fell across a very deep moat, facing the present Bowling-Green. Here is also a small circular staircase that led from the Guard-Room to the State-Room, so narrow that one sentinel alone might defend the passage. Next to the Guard-Room, on the same level, is the prison for debtors within the liberty of Knaresbrough, which consists of two small rooms; the first is twelve feet by ten, the other seven feet square.

The second story was entirely taken up by the State-Room, commonly called the King's Chamber, lighted by one very large and beautiful gothic window. The principal entrance into this room was from the outer court, and the access to it, guarded and fortified in the strongest manner imaginable; first, through an arched portal, and a zig-zag passage, you come into the vestibule, where a guard was usually placed. From hence was a staircase of stone that led into the State-Room, defended by two portcullis, some part of the grooves are yet remaining. The third, and uppermost story, consisted of one room of the same dimensions as the former; above this was the top of the tower, on which was a parapet and battlements.

The

The height of this tower is fifty-three feet, and the breadth fifty-four; two sides of it are broke down, and on one corner, still remaining, are the evident marks of violence made by the cannon shot fired against it. What still remains of this tower is so well built, and strongly cemented, that it seems to promise a long duration.

There is also the remains of one other entrance into the castle on the East side, where the grooves of the portcullis are yet discernable betwixt two semi-circular pillars. These pillars and two others next the river, of beautiful workmanship, seem to have been the work of later times, and evidently meant as buttresses to strengthen the ancient wall.

Behind the Court-House, at a few yards distance, is the remains of an arched subterraneous passage from thence into the moat: This no doubt was very useful during a siege, when the common entrance was strictly watched by surrounding enemies. From hence may be concluded, that this castle had all the advantages of strength and situation that could be desired, before the invention of artillery, and even after that period, was found to be a place not easily reduced. This is evinced by the great number of cannon shot of various sizes that have been and are yet frequently found on different sides of it. Placed on an eminence, projecting

jecting into the river, and from its towers commanding all the avenues into the town; nor could any one pass over either of the bridges unseen by the garrison, yet notwithstanding all its former greatness, its present condition presents us with an awful memorial of the instability of all human grandeur :

“ What does not fade ? The tower that long had stood
 “ The crash of thunder, and the warring winds,
 “ Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer—Time,
 “ Now hangs in doubtful ruins o’er its base :
 “ And flinty pyramids, and walls of brass
 “ Descend : The Babylonian spires are sunk ;
 “ Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down.—
 “ Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
 “ And tott’ring empires rush by their own weight.
 “ Th’ huge rotundity we tread grows old ;
 “ And all those worlds that roll around the sun ;
 “ The sun himself shall die ; and ancient night
 “ Again involve the desolate abyss.”

Near the Low-Bridge is an eminence called Gallow-Hill, formerly the place where criminals were executed before the surety or power over the lives of their vassals was taken away from the Barons.

R E N T S, Anno 1673.

Castrum and Manor de Knaresbrough	49	11	7½
Forest de Knaresbrough - - -	136	13	0½
The fee of the Constable and Steward } of this castle and lordship, and Ma- } ster of the Game in all the forests } and chases in the reign of Queen } Elizabeth, was - - - - - }	15	6	8
The Porter's fee - - - - -	6	1	8

The present Steward of this Honour is the truly Noble Duke of Devonshire.

From viewing these mouldering remains of pride and dominion, the eye is relieved and the mind cheered by the romantic beauties of the adjacent vale, a delicious composition of enclosures, woods and rocks, at the bottom of which a fine RIVER takes its bending course, shaded in many places with over hanging wood; on one side the houses and trees ranged along the edge of the precipice with part of the town, the CHURCH, the BRIDGE, and COGHILL-HALL.* On the other side, BELLMOND,† with its wood and enclosures, the more remote and elevated situation of BILTON-HALL‡ compleat this beautiful scene.

In

* The seat of Sir John Coghill, Bart. † Fine Hill.

‡ The seat of John Watson, Esq.

In the town are several very good inns, a spacious Market-Place, and neat Market-Cross built by the inhabitants in the year 1719. The market is on Wednesdays, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions. Here are also the following fairs, viz. The first Wednesday after January 13. The first Wednesday after March 12; May 6, unless the same happen to be on a Sunday, and then the day after. The first Wednesday after August 12. The first Tuesday after October 10. The first Wednesday after December 10. The statutes for hiring servants, on Wednesday before November 22. The town hath been long a royal franchise, governed by the Steward of the Honour, and a free jury. The following account of which is taken from a presentment made in the reign of James the first.

“ The King hath a court holden, and times with-
 “ out memory of man hath been holden and kept,
 “ for his Majesty and his noble progenitors, within
 “ the borough of Knarefbrough, known by the
 “ name of the Borough Court, at which court
 “ the borough-men and all their ancestors use and
 “ always have used to do their suits and services,
 “ and there is two courts holden there yearly,
 “ called Head Courts; the one kept after Michael-
 “ mas, and the other after Easter, at which courts
 “ all the said burgessees do their services, or other-
 D 2 “ wife,

“ wise, in default of appearance, they are am-
 “ merced, and for their default pay sometimes
 “ twopence, and sometimes fourpence; and there
 “ is upon Monday every 15th day, a court kept
 “ for trials, and when any trial is, as many of the
 “ inhabitants there, as shall be summoned, do ap-
 “ pear there, for trial of cause; and the said bur-
 “ gesses do no other suit or service to any other
 “ court, save only at the two Sheriff turns yearly
 “ holden for his Majesty, within the castle of
 “ Knaresbrough after the terms allowed yearly;
 “ and a jury is impannelled of the inhabitants within
 “ the said borough, by the bailiff of the said bo-
 “ rough, and the said jury is there sworn as other
 “ juries are and do make their presentments ac-
 “ cordingly.”

*The bounds of the borough as taken from the said pre-
 sentment are as follow :*

“ Beginning at a chanel called Frogmire-Dike,
 “ on the North side of the borough, cometh from
 “ thence up the town all Eastward, boundeth on
 “ the North on the King’s demesne, and so striketh
 “ to the Bondhold, late Dearloves, and now Chri-
 “ stopher Dowgill’s, and so by a house in the
 “ tenure of Thomas Pickering, and down that lane
 “ into Gracious-street, and so down by a Bond-
 “ hold, late Dearloves, now Sir Henry Slingsby’s,
 “ to March-Bridge, and from thence back again to
 “ a burgage in Brigade, now Wrays or Whiter’s,
 “ and

“ and so up a street called Brigade, and along on
 “ the West of a parcel of ground called Castle-ings,
 “ and so by the Old Borough-Dike, adjoining on
 “ the Castle-Garth, to the Mills of Knarebrough,
 “ and from the mills of Knarebrough up the
 “ water of Nidd to the sand bed, and from
 “ thence to the Manor-House of the parsonage
 “ by a house of William Millet’s, being a parson-
 “ hold tenement, and so by the West side of the
 “ parsonage close, and so along the North side of
 “ the Church-Yard, and so up the Vicaridge-Lane
 “ to the High-Street, called the Borough-Street,
 “ and down that street directly North to the cha-
 “ nel of Frogmire-Dike aforesaid.

“ There is within this township a prebend; the
 “ incumbent of this prebend, or his farmer hath at
 “ his prebend house two several times in the year
 “ for the most part kept a court leet, and hath di-
 “ vers messuages, cottages, lands, and tenements
 “ to this prebend belonging who are his own te-
 “ nants and copyholders in Knarebrough and Ar-
 “ kendale, and claimeth and occupieth divers lands
 “ within the fields of Knarebrough, Scriven, and
 “ Arkendale by the right of the said prebend, and
 “ do present all offences done within the preben-
 “ dary lands at those courts, this prebend is of the
 “ church of St. Peter in York and holdeth of St.
 “ Peter.”

A considerable manufacture of linen cloth hath been carried on here for many ages, and is at present in a flourishing condition. The length of each piece is twenty yards, breadth thirty-five inches, the prices from thirteen shillings and sixpence to thirty shillings each; upwards of four hundred of these pieces are said to be made in this town and neighbourhood weekly. *

This town sends two Members to Parliament, the first return of which was anno first of Mary, 1553. In the year 1611, there were in this borough eighty-eight burgage tenures, whereof six and one half were unbuilt. James I. granted to the inhabitants of this town and liberty, an exemption from the payment of pannage, pontage, tolls, muriage, ferriage, lastage, stallage, &c. in any part of England, under the penalty of one hundred pounds to be forfeited by the person who exacted the same from any of the inhabitants.

The places of public worship in this town are the church, the presbyterian chapel, the quakers meeting-house, and the methodist meeting-house.

*The linen manufacture was first introduced into England by the Flemmings under the protection of Henry III. A. D. 1253.

PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS.

The free-school, situated on the South-East side of the church yard, erected by subscription anno 1741, and endowed by the Rev. Mr. Challoner.

Over the door is this inscription:

Hoc Gymnasium Impensis

Collatitiis exstructum fuit.

Anno Domini, M.D.CC.XLI.

The charity school, in the High-street, for instructing thirty five poor children within the borough of Knaresbrough, to read and write, was endowed by Thomas Richardson, M. D.

The following townships, &c. are within the liberties of Knaresbrough:

Knaresbrough, Screven, cum Tentergate, Farnham, Scotton, Brearton, Stainley with Clayton, Burton-Leonard, Staveley, Arkendale, Clayton with Coneytrop, Great Ouseburn, and Knaresbrough Forest with its Hamlets, viz. Bilton cum Harrogate, Beckwith with Rosssett, Killinghall, Birstwith, Fellecliffe, Clint, Thurstroffs, Menwith with Darley, Clifton with Norwood, Timble.

In the Parish of Knaresbrough are Screven and Tentergate, Arkendale, Brearton, Occamy and Walkingham-Hill, Bilton with Harrogate, Hay-Park.

The

The C H U R C H

IS dedicated to John the Baptist, and was anciently a rectory, but in the year 1230, became united to the prebend of Bickhill in the cathedral of York. This impropriation was made by Archbishop Walter Grey in lieu of an estate in York granted by the Dean and Chapter to the said Archbishop; it is within the deanery of Borough-bridge and diocese of Chester, the certified value 58l 19s. Rated in the King's books at 9l 9s 4½d. Yearly tenths 18s 11¼d. In the beginning of the reign of Henry III. this church with its chapels was given to the priory of Nostel, but afterwards became part of the prebend as above. The greatest part of the present building does not appear to be much older than the reformation, particularly the walls of the nave, and the West front, the East front, and steeple are of a more ancient date.

On the South buttress of the West front are these words carved on a single stone:

**Christ who died upon the rood,
Grant us grace our end be good.**

On the South wall, over the porch, is the representation of the cross, similar to that worn on the breasts of the Monks of the Trinitarian Order; which appearances seem to favour the opinion that the church hath been repaired out of the ruins of the

the

the priory, and that the stone with the above lines originally belonged to the chapel of the Holy Cross.

On the South side the altar, in the wall of the church, is the place for the Holy Water Basen, and near that a seat where the officiating priest with his attendants sat at intervals during the solemn service of high mass. On the North wall of the choir, painted on wood, is an account of the charities left by different persons to the poor of this parish. Over the entrance from the nave into the choir is the remains of the rood loft. The screen that separates the choir from the body of the church is pierced with the figures of the lighted torch, the rose, and trefoil, each having a symbolical allusion to some particular part of ancient worship. On each side the choir is a small chapel; that on the South was formerly the place of interment for the Plumptions of Plumpton, though no traces now remain here of that ancient family, except their arms painted on glass in the window; in the South wall are two appertures adorned with Gothic ornaments, but neither effigy nor inscription remains in either of them. A pedestal projecting from the wall, and over it the remains of a very neat canopy of tabernacle work, mark the place where once an image stood; perhaps, the Patron Saint. This chapel is now the property of William Hucks, Esq; of Knaresbrough. Opposite to this is the cha-

pel belonging to the Slingsby family, in which are some monuments well executed.

On an altar tomb are placed fine and whole length figures of Sir Francis Slingsby and his lady, the only sister of Thomas and Henry Earls of Northumberland; he died the fourth of August, 1600. This pair had twelve children, nine sons and three daughters.

A whole length figure of Sir William Slingsby, exceedingly well executed, standing in a niche, his left hand leaning on his sword, his right on his shield, on which are his arms, obit. 1634.

A whole length figure of white marble standing in a niche and wrapt up in wet drapery; this is, probably, the monument of Thomas Slingsby, Esq; who was drowned in the river Nid, aged twenty-eight; he was the son of the first mentioned Sir Francis.

On a large thick stone of black marble is the following inscription:

SANCTI ROBERTI

Huc Saxum adveſtum eſt.

Sub eodemq; nunc jacet hic

Henricus Slingsby, Henrici filius

Cui e Parlamento ejeſto

Et ex Plebiſcito Bonis Omnibus exuto

nihil aliud Supererat.

Quam ut Vellet Animam Suam Salvam eſſe

Paſſus eſt Anno Ætatis ſuæ LVII.

Sexto Idus Junias Annoq; Chriſti MDCLVIII.

Fidei in Regem Legſq; Patrias cauſa.

Non Periit ſed ad Meliores Sedes Tranſlatus eſt

A Tyranno Cromwellio Capite mulctatus.

Poſuit Thomas Slingsby, Baron^s. non degener

Nepos. Anno Æræ Chriſti.

MDCXCIII.

On the South wall of the nave is a neat monument of marble to the memory of Gregory Rhodes, Eſq; obit. 1766.

There are no other remarkable monuments here, except one, near the dial poſt, in the church yard, it is a low altar tomb, the inſcription which is on its ſides ſeems to have been very elegantly cut, and is of the large church text, but ſo defaced as renders it quite illegible.

“ How vain are pyramids and motto’d ſtones,

“ And monumental trophies rais’d on high!

“ For time confounds them, with the crumbling bones

“ That mix’d in haſty graves unnotic’d lie.”

On the roof over the middle aisle are the arms of the Slingsbys, and the crest of the Percys, both which families it appears were benefactors to this church.

The STEEPLE is founded on four large pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns, supporting four very beautiful arches, much superior to those in the body of the church. Here is a musical peal of eight bells, the tenor of which weighs twenty hundred weight, on which is inscribed—*Procul este profani*.—The Rev. THOMAS COLLINS, vicar, JOHN INMAN and JAMES YOUNG, church-wardens. These bells were hung in the year 1774; at which time several pieces of half burnt wood were taken out of the wall of the steeple, supposed to have been the ends of timber that had been destroyed by fire: the only account we have of any such accident here, was anno 1318, when the Scots carried fire and sword thro^o all these Northern parts, and this town with the church was involved in one general conflagration. The curious paintings on glass, that once adorned the windows, are nearly destroyed, particularly that (referred to in the history of St. Robert) of a man plowing with a deer, some broken and ill-joined fragments of which may yet be discerned in a window on the North side of the church. In the list of the names and valuations of the benefices within this diocese, in Stevens's Monasticon, vol. 1, p. 53, the.

the vicarage of Knaresbrough is valued at forty marks per annum, and the prebend at forty-four pounds per annum. The charity of Mary Magdalen in this church, founded by William Staple, of the yearly value of 4l 13s 3d. The chantry of St. John the Baptist, in the said parish, of the yearly value of 5l 2s 4d. The chantry of the Virgin Mary, 2l 16s 8d.

	Feet.
Length of the church from East to West is	123
Length of the North and South ailes	75
Length of the cross aile	75
Height of the roof	35
Height of the steeple	75

In the year 1653, Marmaduke Inman was elected register of the parish of Knaresbrough; for registering the marriages of people living in this parish, according to act of Parliament, which marriages were then made before the civil magistrate. The mayor of Ripon being the magistrate nearest this place, the ceremony was performed in his presence, as appears by the following extract from the parish register:

October 15, 1656, Thomas Bainbridge, a soldier in Captain Washington's troop, in Colonel Lilburn's regiment, and Anne Crowder, of the town and parish of Knaresbrough, was this day married; at
Ripon,

Ripon, together, and hath been published three several market days, in the Market-Place at Knaresbrough, according to the act, of Parliament, and no exceptions made, in the presence of

PETER BAINBRIDGE,

WILLIAM WILSON.

This mode of solemnising marriage commenced in 1653, during Cromwell's administration, and continued about four years. The above being the last of that kind mentioned in this register.

The R I V E R N I D D *

WHICH runs close by this town, takes its rise at the upper end of Nidd's-Dale, or Netherdale, about thirty miles North West of this place, and after running a considerable way from its fountain, again enters the earth by a wide and rocky cavern; then taking a subterraneous course of some miles, again emerges to the light by two issues, whose waters are soon after united; and passing by RAMSGILL, PATELEY-BRIDGE, HAMPS-THWAITE, KILLINGHALL, RIPLEY, KNARESBROUGH, RIBSTON, WALSHFORD, COWTHORP, HUNSINGORE, CATTLE, and MOOR-MONKTON, loses

* The word Nidd, among the Celtæ, signified under, below, or covered.

loses itself in the Ouse near NUN-MONKTON, after a course of upwards of fifty miles through a deep rocky channel, often hid in the depth and obscurity of woods. Salmon are frequently found in different parts of this river, some of which have weighed thirty-six pounds. Pike also are found in most parts of it, but particularly about RIBSTON, where one of these fish was caught that weighed near twenty pounds. The perch are from half a pound to three pounds each. Trout are found in all parts of the river, but chiefly in the vale of SCOTTON, from half a pound to three pounds weight each. Here are also smelts, chub, dace, willow-blade, eels, barbel, ombre, gudgeons, &c.

It appears by Pat. 18. Edw. II. A. D. 1325, that this river either was made navigable from its junction with the Ouse to Knarefborough, or that it was intended, as the above patent recites certain customs to be taken for all goods brought here by water.

Whether this navigation was ever compleated, does not fully appear, but certain it is, that such an improvement in these days would be attended with numerous advantages to the public in general.

An act of Parliament was obtained some years ago for the better supplying this town with river
water,

water, which on account of its elevated situation rendered the common method of conveying that necessary article difficult and expensive. After many unforeseen delays, this useful improvement is so far compleated as to raise the water into a large reservoir on the top of the hill near the castle, from whence it is conveyed in casks fixed upon wheels for that purpose all over the town.

Annexed to the water works is a paper mill erected, where that business is carried on with success by Mr. John Lomas.

The Jews formerly had a synagogue here, situated near the Market-Place, where some old buildings still retain the name. Great numbers of this people were in England during the reign of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror and his son Rufus granted them several privileges; Henry II. allowed them a burial place on the outside of every city, before which they were obliged to carry their dead from every part of the kingdom to the only place of interment allowed them near London. Thus encouraged, the Jews settled in every city and trading town throughout England, till at length growing by trade and usury exceeding rich, their riches excited the envy of both Prince and people, who as often as they could find an excuse for that purpose, plundered them without remorse. In the
first

first year of the reign of Richard I. no less than 1500 of these miserable people were massacred at York, besides great numbers in other places, who fell by the hands of an infatuated and brutal populace. Notwithstanding these severe outrages, they soon became again very numerous in different parts of the kingdom; and during the disturbances in the reign of Henry III. they had by bribing the King's council been admitted to all the privileges of Christian natives, they purchased houses, lands, and manors; sat on juries, enjoyed feeisin and the wardship of Christian heirs, together with the right of presentation to livings. But in the succeeding reign, an act was passed to disqualify all Jews from holding fee or freehold, and to prevent their lending money on usury to Christians under the severest penalties: Soon after a great number of them were executed for diminishing the coin of the kingdom; and in the year 1290, a proclamation was made for seizing all their estates, and the whole community was for ever banished the kingdom, to the number of sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven.

A. D. 1738. A Jewish phylactery was found in the castle of Knaresbrough, with an inscription in the Hebrew language; the inscription was preserved in the manuscripts of Roger Gale, Esq; and is a recital of part of the sixth chapter of Deutero-

mony, viz. from the beginning of the fourth verse to the end of the ninth.

About the year 1700, two men clearing a piece of ground in a place called the Castle-Ings, on the South side, and near the edge of the Castle-Moat, discovered a piece of metal which proved to be part of an iron helmet; after being carefully dug up, they found it to contain a large quantity of silver coins, in the midst of which, carefully wrapt in wool, was a quantity of gold coins.

About the year 1756, a large quantity of silver coin was found in a field near the high road, about half way betwixt Knarefborough and Scotton-Moor.

In the year 1762, as a workman was digging a cellar, on the North side of the Market-Place, he discovered a small earthen vessel filled with gold coins, chiefly of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. It is very probable that all this treasure had been secreted during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the first.

Several Roman coins have been found here, particularly of the Emperors CLAUDIUS and CONSTANTINE, as they were found in the vicinity of the Castle, it confirms the opinion that here was a fortress in the time of the Romans. Copper coins
of

of different sizes and impressions are frequently found in the gardens about the town; several of which appear to have been coined at Nurenburgh, and were probably brought into England in Queen Mary's reign. Tradesmen's tokens are also very frequently found here, whose different inscriptions and devices show them to have been the particular coinage of individuals in this borough; in the centre of one of them is a crown, and round it these letters, ARON LOWCOCK; on the reverse in the centre is A:L, and round it these letters, OF KNASBROUGH. It appears that from, and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of King Charles the second, the tradesmen in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money, or tokens for the benefit and convenience of trade. This small money being struck for necessary change, the figure and device very various, and the materials very often lead, tin, copper or brass. Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman that issued this useful kind of specie, were obliged to take it again when brought to them, and therefore in large towns where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a forting box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective coins, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of one persons money, he sent it to him and got it changed into silver; and in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when

King Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of halfpence and farthings for the intencion and exigencies of commerce, the *nummorum famili* were superseded, and these practices of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary.

Several coins or medals of brass have been found lately, something larger than a shilling, on one side are the figures of David and Jonathan, the former resting on his harp, the latter on his bow; round the margin is a Latin inscription, being a recital of a passage in the first of Samuel, chap. 20, verse 42. On the reverse is the representation of Joab killing Amasa, the inscription is from the second of Samuel, chap. 20. verse 9. No date on either side.

The arms born by some of the ancient and present inhabitants of Knarsbrough and its neighbourhood.

DE BURGH founder of Knarsbrough Castle, topaz, a cross ruby; in the dexter canton, a lion rampant, diamond CREST; on a wreath, a cat-a-mountain fergant, guardant proper, gorged with a plain collar and chain, Or.

SLINGSBY, gules a cheveron between two leopards faces in chief, and a bugle horn in base, argent; crest, a lyon passant vert.

INGLEBY,

INGLEBY, fable a star of fix rays argent.
 CREST, on a wreath, a boars head, coupé and erect, argent; tusked, Or.

COCHILL, fable, three bends, argent.

TRAPS, argent, three caltrops fable.

BYRNAND, azure on a bend argent, three escallops of the first.

HUTTON, argent on a fess fable, three bucks heads cabossed, Or.

RHODES, argent on a cross engrailed between four lions rampant, gules, five besants.

BECKWITH, argent, a cheveron between three hinds, heads erased, gules.—These arms were born by the ancient family of Malebyffe, from which family the Beckwiths are lineally descended by the male line, as well as by a female heir.

RICHARDSON, fable on a chief argent, three lions heads erased, erminois.

GOODRICKE, argent, on a fess gules, between two lions passant guardant fable, a fleur-de-lis or, between two crescents of the field. CREST—out of a ducal coronet Or, a demi lion issuant ermines, armed and langued gules, and holding in his paws a battle ax proper, helved; or, SUPPORTERS, two naked boys.

At the breaking out of the rebellion in the year 1745, the gentlemen of this county, ever distinguished for their loyalty to their King, and steady attachment to the rights and liberties of Englishmen, entered into an Association for the public defence, amongst whom William Thornton, Esq; of Thornville, distinguished himself in so particular a manner by raising a company of soldiers, and marching at their head against the rebels in the mountains of Scotland, as procured him the thanks, applause, and esteem of every well-wisher to the constitution. The inhabitants of Knaresbrough, desirous to testify their gratitude for such eminent services, entreated his acceptance of a silver table, on which was engraven as follows:

ON THE UPPER SIDE.

Gulielmo Thornton, Arm.

Qui cum Cohorte Militum

Sumptu suo non mediocri

Sustentata

Pro Rege et Patria

In Scotia contra Rebelles

Improbissima Hyeme

Belli periculis

Sese magnanimiter

Obtulit

A^o Dom. MDCCXLV.

Ebor .

o : m : e

D : D.

ON THE LOWER SIDE.

Gulielmo Thornton, Arm.
 Qui cum Cohorte Militum
 Sumptu suo non mediocri
 Sustentata
 Pro Rege et Patria
 Contra Scotos monticulos
 Bellum intestinum molientes
 Improbissima Hyeme
 Relicta Conjuge
 Belli Periculis
 Sese magnam*iter
 Obtulit
 Anno D'ni M.DCCXLV
 Burgas Knaresburgenfis
 Ebor
 O : M : E
 D D

The table is two feet in diameter, and now in the possession of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Thornton, of Thornville, son of the above gentleman.

* A mistake in the original for *magnanimiter*.

The

The D R O P P I N G W E L L ;

O R,

P E T R I F Y I N G S P R I N G,

IS situated in the LONG-WALK close by the river. This spring rises at some distance, and runs part of the way under-ground before it comes upon the rock, which is sixteen or seventeen feet high, and as it bends in a circular projection from the bottom to the top, in such a manner that its brow hangs over four or five feet, the water does not run down the side, but drops very fast from thirty or forty places into a basin, which it has hollowed in the ground, and every drop creates a musical kind of tinkling, which is, probably, owing to the concavity of the rock. Here are seen several pieces of moss, birds nests with their eggs, and a variety of other articles, some of them very curious, which have been incrusted or petrified by this water; and tradition tells us that near this rock the famous Yorkshire sybil, MOTHER SHIPTON, was born. From the Dropping Well, the walk extends along the river side to HIGH-BRIDGE; and as the river circles very much, you have every ten or twenty yards a new point of view, which, though composed of the same objects, is surprisingly diversified and variegated. From some parts of this walk are seen, on the opposite hill, the venerable ruins of the CASTLE, the HERMITAGE, &c. with a charming intermixture of ROCKS
and





St. Robert's Chapel
KNARESBROUGH

and TREES, over which part of the TOWER of KNARESBROUGH CHURCH makes its appearance: Upon the whole, it is a place where nature hath elegantly disposed every ingredient she could bestow to form a cheerful and pleasing scene, and yet capable of great improvement. Returning from the Dropping Well and repassing the Bridge, turn on the right by the side of the river, near which at the foot of a high rock is St. ROBERT'S CHAPEL,* on the one side of the entrance, under a

* And now attended by the guide,
The Hermit's chapel see;
Deep hewn within the craggy rock,
Beneath a shady tree.

Ascend a flight of easy steps,
Made by the Hermit's skill;
Leading towards the lofty cliff,
And winding up the hill.

Carv'd on the rock, and near the door,
An armed warrior stands;
Who seems to guard the sacred place
From rude and hostile hands.

Each proper ornament was here
That shou'd a chapel grace;
With branching columns neatly form'd,
And holy water vase.

The Hermit tir'd of worldly pomp,
Vain hope and sordid care;
Here meekly vow'd to end his life
In penitence and prayer.

This sweet sequester'd vale he chose,
These rocks and hanging wood;
The limpid stream and verdant fields
Produc'd his daily food.

shade of spreading ivy, is the figure of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR, cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword to defend the place from the violence of rude intruders. The Chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock, its roof and altar beautifully adorned with Gothic ornaments, behind the altar is a large niche where formerly stood an image, and on each side of it is a place for the Holy Water Basen; here are also the figures of three heads designed, as is supposed, for an emblematical allusion to the Order of the Monks of the once neighbouring Priory, by some of whom they were probably cut; the order was stiled *Sanctae Trinitatis*. At some distance is another head, said to represent that of John the Baptist, to whom this Chapel is said to have been dedicated. In the floor is a cavity where formerly some ancient relic was deposited. The Chapel is ten feet six inches long, nine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high.

Near this place are several dwellings scooped out of the rock, that are at present, and have been inhabited by families from time immemorial, some of them consisting of several apartments accommodated with chimneys, windows, and other conveniences fashioned out of the rock with great ingenuity; these kind of habitations are the most ancient of any in this island, or perhaps in the world.

St. ROBERT, the reputed founder of this Chapel; was the son of Tooke Flower, Mayor of York, in the reign of Richard the first, being remarkable from his youth for his learning and piety, and after having spent some years in each of the Monasteries of Whitby and Fountains, was made Abbot of New Minster in Northumberland, which dignity he soon after relinquished, and repaired to a solitary Hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaref-brough; after living here some time, a rich Matron, probably a Lady of the Percy family, gave him the Chapel of St. Hilda, situated at a place now called St. Hile's Nook,* with some land adjoining; here he led a life of the greatest austerity, and the fame of his sanctity became universal; William Eftotville, Lord of Knaref-brough, from being his persecutor became his benefactor, and gave him all the land from his cell to Grimbald Bridge; King John also gave him forty acres of land in Swinesco.

Numerous and extraordinary are the miracles said to have been performed by him. Such as taming wild beasts, causing deer to become so tractable as to yield their necks to the yolk, and assist in the services of agriculture, and some others too extraordinary to mention. Notwithstanding which, it is certain that while he resided at Fountains Abbey, he was indefatigable in labor, dili-

* This place is still called Chapel Field; part of the foundation of the Chapel still remains.

gent in reading and meditation, devout in prayer, wise in council, and eloquent in speech.

After living to a great age, a remarkable example of piety and benevolence, he died beloved and lamented by all that knew him. After his decease, the Monks of Fountains desiring to have his remains interred in their Monastery, brought him their habit, and would have taken his body away by force, had they not been prevented by a company of armed men sent for that purpose from the Castle. He was interred in the Chapel of the Holy Cross at Knaresbrough. A man so famed for sanctity, received every posthumous honour that his survivors could bestow.

Matthew Paris observes, that in the year 1209, the fame of Robert the Hermit of Knaresbrough, was universal, and that a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb.

Eodem anno 1209, Claruit fama Roberti Hermitæ apud Knaresburgh, cuius tumba oleum emisse.

In the Harleian Catalogue in the British Museum, No. 3775, is *Vita Roberti de Knaresburgh, per Ric Stodeley Scripta.*

On the top of the CLIFF, above the CHAPEL of St. ROBERT, is a fine WALK, leading along the edge

edge of the **PRECIPICE**, commanding a wide-extended prospect of all the variety of pleasing objects that a well-cultivated country can furnish; many of the beauties of the vale below are also seen from hence with peculiar advantage. The principal view is from the point of a rock that overhangs the garden before **St. Robert's Chapel**. The **HOUSES** and **GARDENS** on one side, rising in gradation above each other. The **HILLY GROUNDS** on the other side, wooded to the water's edge. The **RIVER** winding out of sight. The **BRIDGE**, and particularly the **LITTLE ISLAND** covered with verdure, render this view the most romantic and pleasing that imagination can conceive.

From **St. Robert's Chapel** to the **PRIORY** is about half a mile, the **RIVER** on one side, and the **BLEACHING GROUNDS** on the other; at the end of which a most delightful avenue presents itself, on one side is a row of lofty trees, through which the river appears like the glossy surface of a mirror, and on the other a range of rocks, partly concealed by wood and natural **FESTOONS** of pendant **IVY**, the view is terminated by a small but elegant house, so charmingly situated as to form a compleat picture of rural elegance.

The P R I O R Y.

THIS house stands at the gateway of the Priory, founded here by the great Earl of Cornwall, about the year 1257, for a society of Friars of the Order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives; they wore white robes with a cross, red and blue upon their breasts; their revenues were divided into three parts, viz. one for their own support; a second, to relieve the poor; and a third part to redeem such Christian captives as were, or should be taken by the infidels.

On this house was conferred all the possessions of St. Robert and his successor Ivo, as will appear by the following charter of the 5th of Edward II. which confirms the donation made by the Earl of Cornwall to the brethern of the Holy Trinity at Knaresbrough.

“ The King, &c. we have perused the charter
 “ of our late father Edward the first, King of Eng-
 “ land, made to the Brethern at Knaresbrough, in
 “ these words—Edward the King, &c. we have
 “ perused the charter of our late Sovereign Ri-
 “ chard King of England, and the Earl of Corn-
 “ wall our uncle, which he made to the Brethern
 “ of the Order of the Holy Trinity for the redemp-
 “ tion of captives at Knaresbrough, in these words,
 “ To whom these presents shall come, Richard
 “ Earl

“ Earl of Cornwall, greeting, Know ye that we
 “ have given, granted, and by this our present
 “ charter, have confirmed the Brethern of the Or-
 “ der of the Holy Trinity at Knaresbrough, for the
 “ happiness of us and the souls of our predeceffors
 “ and successors, the chapel of St. Robert at
 “ Knaresbrough, with the advowson of the church
 “ at Hampsthwaite, and all the appurtenances which
 “ our late Sovereign King John our father granted
 “ to the aforesaid Robert in his life-time; and also
 “ that field which is called Swinesco,* with a cer-
 “ tain *Bosco* adjoining, which is called HALYKELD-
 “ SYKES,† on the North side of the river Nidd, as
 “ far as the Hanging Bridge; and on the other
 “ side of the said river towards the North West, as
 “ far as the road which turns from Knaresbrough
 “ towards HEYWRA, all that land which is called
 “ BELMOND,‡ between the Forest and the Little
 “ Park§ of Knaresbrough; and also, all that land
 “ with the appurtenances which is called Spittle
 “ Crofts, towards the Forest on the left hand.
 “ Moreover, we give and grant to our Brethern
 “ aforesaid, and their successors, pasturage for
 “ twenty cowes with their calves, for three
 “ years in Hampsthwaite; and also for three hun-
 “ dred sheep, and forty pigs in Okeden, without
 “ paying any acknowledgment, and they would

* Crooked Field; now called Long Flat.—† Holy Spring
 Sykes—St. Robert's Well is here.—‡ The fine hill—§ Bil-
 ton Park.

“ have more let them pay for them as others, for
 “ our pastures, woods, and parks, to have and to
 “ hold the said chapel with the advowson of the
 “ said church, and all others the aforesaid lands,
 “ with their appurtenances, from us and our heirs
 “ to our Brethren aforesaid, and their successors,
 “ well and in peace, freely and quietly from all
 “ secular duty, tax, custom or demand belonging to
 “ us or our heirs, as a free, pure, and perpetual
 “ alms, saving to us and our heirs our WILD
 “ BEASTS that may have free liberty to range
 “ about in the aforesaid land, as they used to have
 “ before; and also that our people of Knaref-
 “ brough shall partake of all the aforesaid lands,
 “ after our Brethern aforesaid, shall have taken
 “ possession with their cattle, except Swinesco,
 “ and the *cultwra* of the Old Park, which shall re-
 “ main quiet and free from all communication for
 “ our Brethern aforesaid, and we and our heirs
 “ will warrant the said chapel and lands with the
 “ advowson of the said church and pasture to our
 “ Brethern aforesaid, as free, pure, and perpetual
 “ alms against all persons whatsoever, as long as
 “ our Brethern aforesaid, shall live in the said
 “ place, and that this our gift, grant, and confir-
 “ mation of our charter may remain firm and va-
 “ lid, we have caused these presents to be sealed,
 “ these being witnesses,

“ William de Ross, &c.”

William

William le Zouch, Archbishop of York, published an indulgence of forty days relaxation, &c. to those who liberally contributed to the church and house of St. Robert.

Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, also granted ample indulgence to all who would help to support the said house.

The patronage of the churches of Hampsthwait, Pannal, Fewstone, and Whixley belonged to this house.

Anno 1296, Edward the first granted his protection and licence to John Sperry, Robert de Bonville, Robert de Calverton, and William de Ebor, proctors of this house, to collect alms for five years for the redemption of captives in the Holy Land.

British Museum M. S. Harleian Catalogue.

No. 2060, } Short notes from the foundation
Article 6. } charters of Knaresbrough and Bil-
dewas, page 253.

No. 43, } The Munstere and Convent of
Article 172. } Saint Robert at Knaresbrough, a
warrant to the Treasurer and Ba-
rons of the Exchequer for an half endlle of an half
of a hoole disme.

This house was endowed at the dissolution according to Dugdale, with 30*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* per annum. Thomas Kent, the last prior, surrendered it in December, 1539; after which, here remained the following pensions :

THOMAS KENT, prior	—	13	6	8
JOHN TURNBULL	—	5	0	0
ROBERT GIBSON	—	4	13	4
THOMAS GREEN	—	4	0	0
THOMAS YORK	—	4	0	0
RICHARD BRANSTON	—	4	0	0

The site with all its dependencies was granted the 7th of Edward the sixth, to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, soon after which it became the property of the Slingsbys, in which family it hath ever since remained, Sir Thomas Slingsby being the present owner. The chapel, convent, and other buildings are entirely demolished, whose ruins, overgrown with grass, lie scattered about the place in many a mouldering heap; a single grave stone, at the foot of an aged ash tree, marks the place of sepulture, on which some years since this inscription was discernable,

J: O: Y HIC: JACET. I BEMER. B R.O.V.

The situation is in a retired and beautiful vale of WOOD, WATER, and ROCKS, and justifies the choice of the founder; such a sequestered site must have been favourable to the solemn melancholy of

a monastic life. In the opposite wood, during the summer evenings, the nightingale

“ — Sings darkling, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note.”

Within the precincts of this priory, are still found many curious and rare plants and shrubs, not to be found in any other part of this neighbourhood, which gives reason to suppose they were many of them brought here and planted by the Monks, during the flourishing state of that fraternity.

The ARMS of the PRIORY of KNARESBROUGH.



These were the arms of John Plantagenet, alias John of Eltham, second son of K. Edward II. created Earl of Cornwall, 1st of Edward III.

Leaving the Priory and following the course of the river, about half a mile, you arrive at GRIMBALD-BRIDGE, near which is the CAVE of St. ROBERT, remarkable not only for the supposed residence of that recluse, but for a circumstance that led to the discovery of a long-concealed murder, by which the criminal* was brought to justice, after making a most artful defence worthy of a better cause.

From Grimbald-Bridge along a very pleasant road at two miles distance is

G O L D E S B U R G H,

Formerly the seat of a family of that name, who were succeeded here by the Huttons, from whom it descended by marriage to the family of Byerly, whose seat it continued till of late, when it was purchased by and is now a seat of Daniel Lascelles, Esq. The mansion-house built by the Huttons, a large and noble structure, hath been greatly improved by the present owner; the farm houses have also been newly rebuilt in a neat and uniform manner, so as to make this one of the pleasantest villages in the county.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and tho' a very ancient fabrick, is kept in excellent repair,

* Eugene-Aram.

the arching over the South door is composed of two semi circles, the one decorated with a row of gryphons heads, the other composed of zig-zag work, well executed. In the East window are the arms of the GOLDESBURGHs, HUTTONs, BYERLYs, &c. finely painted on glass. Within the rails of the altar on the pavement, is an inscription to the memory of ROBERT WEEKS, Obit. 1716. Above this, on the North wall, is an elegant monument to the memory of ZACHARY BLAKE, Obit. 1757. On the floor of the chancel is an inscription round the margin of a flat stone, without any date, to the memory of DAME EVE DE GOLDESBURGH, third daughter of Sir WALTER BICKERDIKE. Here are also several grave-stones of black marble, on the top of each is neatly cut the arms of the Byerlys, and the following inscriptions:

The Hon. ROBERT BYERLY, Obit. 1714.

* MARY BYERLY, Obit. 1726.

ROBERT BYERLY, Obit. 1729.

PHILIP BYERLY, Obit. 1734.

ANNE BYERLY, Obit. 1755.

On the South wall is a beautiful monument to the memory of ELIZABETH and ANNE BYERLY,

* She was daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Wharton, Knight of the Bath; and was compelled to marry Captain Campbell. The marriage was annulled by Act of Parliament, anno 1690, and Sir John Johnson hanged for seizing the lady.

the last of this family. The figures of FAITH and CHARITY, adorning the urn of the deceased are finely executed, and does honour to the artist Mr. *Wilton*.

Near this monument, under an elegant arch, is an altar tomb, erected to the memory of twelve persons of the Goldeſburgh family, whose names are inscribed on each side of the tomb. On the North side also in a small recess, formerly a private chapel, are the figures of two Knights Templars of this family in the usual attitude, compleatly armed, with legs across, and hands elevated.

Sir John Goldeſburgh, Knight, died about 1325, he had issue Richard.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Esq; married and had issue Richard and Thomas.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Esq; married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Hazelwood, and had issue Richard, &c.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Esq; married Anne daughter of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley, Knight, and had issue Thomas, and Jane who died young.

Thomas Goldeſburgh, Esq; married Jane daughter of Thomas Boynton, of Aclam, and had issue William, Richard, Ralph, Eleanor, &c.

William

William Goldeſburgh, Eſq; married a daughter of Mr. Peter Slingsby, of Bilton-Park, by whom he had Anne, his ſole daughter and heir, married to Edmond Keighley, of Newhall, near Otley, Eſq.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Thomas, and heir male to his brother William, married Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Henry Johnſon, of Walton-Head, was living in the year 1585, had iſſue Suſan, Jane, Elizabeth, and Johan.

HUTTON of GOLDESBURGH.

Sir Richard Hutton of Goldeſburgh, Knight, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas at Weſtminſter.

Sir Richard Hutton ſon of Sir Richard, High-Sheriff of Yorkſhire, in the 19th and 20th years of Charles the firſt, Colonel of a regiment of foot, for the wapontake of Claro, Governor of Knareſbrough Caſtle, and Member of Parliament for Knareſbrough; a man endowed with every qualification that conſtitutes a brave and gallant officer. He married firſt, Ann daughter of Sir William Wentworth, Bart. ſiſter to the Earl of Strafford, and had iſſue Richard, and Ann married to Anthony Byerly, Eſq; and to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Jackſon of Hickleton, Knight, widow and relict of Francis Williamſon of Nottinghamſhire, by her he had no
iſſue

issue. After the battle of Marston-Moor, 1644, Manchester's horse were cantoned in this neighbourhood, amongst whom was Cromwell's Lieutenant Whalley, who took up his quarters at Goldeſburgh-Hall; Sir Richard, the owner, being then with his regiment beſieged in York. After the ſurrender of that city to the forces of the Parliament, &c. the garrifon were conducted according to the articles of capitulation by a convoy of ſeven troops of horſe by way of Knareſbrough to Otley; as they paſſed near Goldeſburgh, Whalley met them, and entering into diſcourſe with the officers concerning the late battle; after ſome time, he addreſſed himſelf to Sir Richard Hutton, intreating him to leave the army, and return with him to his own houſe and family at Goldeſburgh; but not chuſing to truſt himſelf in the power of an avowed enemy, and being firmly attached to the Royal cauſe, he paſſed by his houſe, his lady, and family; and after ſome months ſpent in toiliſome marches and continual alarms, was ſlain at Sherborn fight, October 15, 1645.

From Goldeſburgh through encloſures ſkirted with wood, a pleaſing ride of about two miles, brings you to

R I B S T O N E - H A L L,

THE ſeat of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. ſituated on an eminence above the river Nidd, the building is elegant, and the apartments well finiſhed;

finished; the saloon is 44 feet by 31, is finished in an elegant style, and furnished with paintings, designed by some of the Great Italian Masters. In the drawing-room, are several good pictures of the ancestors of the family. The church, which is joined to Ribston-Hall, is very ancient, and perhaps may have once belonged to the KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, who had a commandry here. On the front of the altar is this inscription: "This ancient church of St. Andrew was repaired and embellished by Sir Harry Goodricke, in the 12th of King William and Queen Mary." On the North wall, upon a monument of white marble, is an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

"In this church lie interred, the bodies of
 "Richard Goodricke, Esq; and Clare, his wife; he
 "was the son of Richard Goodricke, Esq; who had
 "also by his wife, a daughter called Meriola. He
 "had a numerous issue of both sexes, the first-
 "born of whom was Henry Goodricke, Knight;
 "he discharged various offices of the State with
 "the greatest integrity and modesty; and af-
 "ter a life spent in piety, paid the debt of nature
 "in the 61st year of his age, and lies buried in
 "the choir of this church. He married Jane the
 "daughter of John Savile, Knight, one of the
 "Barons of the Exchequer, a prudent woman,
 "pious, and remarkable for the regular govern-
 "ment of her household, who is also buried here.

“ They left twelve children, the eldest daughter
 “ was married to Richard Hawkeſworth, Knight ;
 “ Henry and Elizabeth are interred in this church.
 “ Savile, after he had travelled over the greateſt
 “ part of Europe and the Eaſt, died and was bu-
 “ ried at Vienna, in Auſtria.

“ John and Francis the ſurviving brethren,
 “ cauſed this monument to be erected at their
 “ own expence, to the memory of their worthy
 “ anceſtors, in the Year of our Lord 1652. The
 “ ſame John, in memory of his dear wife Catha-
 “ rine, cauſed her name to be inſcribed upon this
 “ marble.”

On the South wall is an inſcription to the me-
 mory of Sir Henry Goodricke, who ſucceeded his
 father, anno 1705, and died 1738.

This ancient family were formerly ſettled in the
 counties of Somerſet and Lincoln.

RICHARD GOODRICKE, de Ribſton, High-
 Sheriff of Yorkſhire, 1579, and 1591.

RICHARD GOODRICKE, Eſq; High-Sheriff,
 1628.

Sir JOHN GOODRICKE, Bart. 1641, a great
 ſufferer for his loyalty to King Charles I. His
 eſtate

estate was sequestered, and his person imprisoned; but having made his escape into France, he continued there till the Restoration.

Sir HENRY, Ambassador from Charles II. to the Court of Spain. Sir JOHN——Sir HENRY, died 1738. Sir JOHN, the present Baronet, was Envoy from the Court of London to that of Sweden.

Robert Lord Rofs, founded a commandry of Knights Templars here, about the beginning of the reign of King John; which, after the suppression of that order became part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was endowed at the dissolution, with a yearly revenue of 207l. 9s. 7d.

The Knights Templars were a certain order of Military Friars, (instituted about the year 1128) who resided for some time near the Temple at Jerusalem, during the wars betwixt the Saracens and Christians in the Holy Land. This occasioned their having afterwards the name of Templars, or Knights of the Temple.—Their office and vow was to defend that Temple, and the Holy Sepulchre; to entertain Christian strangers and pilgrims that came thither for devotion, and to guard them in safety when they went to visit the places in the

Holy Land.—Their habit was white, with a red cross on their breasts ; they bore for their arms, a shield argent, charged with a cross gules —They were composed of men from all the different nations in christendom, and were possessed of large revenues.—In England, they had a great many Castles, Lordships, and Manors, and one of the Masters of the Order was a Baron of this nation.

St. Bernard speaking of the Templars, says,
 “ They detest cards and dice ; are never allowed
 “ the diversion of hunting, or useless visits ; they
 “ abominate all shows, drolleries, discourses, or
 “ songs of a loose nature ; they bathe but seldom ;
 “ are generally in an undress ; their face burnt with
 “ the sun, and their look grave and solemn.

“ When they enter into an engagement, they
 “ arm themselves with faith within, and steel with-
 “ out, having no ornaments either in their dress,
 “ or upon the accoutrements of their horses ; their
 “ arms are their only finery, and they make use of
 “ them with courage, without being daunted either
 “ at the number or force of the Barbarians.”

Such was the Golden Age of this Order of Knights.—In after-times it must be owned they grew more remiss in the severe practice of so many different virtues ; and it is but too notorious,
 that

that the Religious Character was often lost in the Soldier.

This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the RIBSTON PARK PIPPIN; the original tree was raised from a Pippin brought from France, from which tree such numbers have been propagated, that they are now to be met with in almost every orchard in this and many other counties; notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still retains its value, being preferred before every other apple this country produces.

In the garden formerly stood a very curious and remarkable monument * of the Standard Bearer to the Ninth Legion, which was dug up, anno 1688, in Trinity Gardens, near Micklegate in York, and removed hither, where it stood many years; it hath since been removed to Bramham-Park.

Here also was a quarry of red marble, from whence formerly large blocks were taken and used for slabs, chimney-pieces, &c. from whence it is probable comes the name of the town, (i. e.) *Rubied Stone*. About two miles from hence is the most astonishing vegetable production in this, or perhaps any other country in the known World,

* Drake's Ebor. page 59.

call'd the COWTHORPE OAK. The dimensions of this wonderful tree are almost incredible. About 60 years since, its circumference close by the ground was 27 yards, and under the first branch 14 yards ; at that time a limb fell off, which contained five tons of timber. Its present circumference close by the ground is 20 yards, and its principal limb extends 16 yards from the bole. When compared with this, (says Dr. Hunter) all other trees are Children of the Forest.

Two miles from hence is the village of NORTH-DEIGHTON, on each side of which is a TUMULUS in fine preservation, one being much larger than the other.—Monuments of this kind are of the remotest antiquity ; they were sometimes raised over the remains of persons of the highest dignity, and oftentimes by the soldiers over the bodies of their fellows slain in battle, it being a custom amongst the Northern Nations, that every surviving soldier should bring a helmet full of earth for this purpose. These monuments, and often the places where they were erected, were named after the person or persons there interred ; of this kind was the tomb of *Hamlet*, as described by Saxo—“ *Insignis ejus Sepultura, ac nomine campus* apud

“apud justiam extat.” Which field we are told is called *Amlet's Hede* to this day.”

Whether the name of this place is not derived from a similar circumstance, is left undetermined, but it is very probable that the Saxon word *Deadian*, which signifies to lose life, may have been the original name of this village.

KNARESBROUGH FOREST.

BEFORE the arrival of the Romans in this island, the habitations of the people were scattered, as if accidentally, all over the country; the only motives of their choice was the fertility of the spot.—Their houses were built of mud, and their food milk, and flesh procured by the chase; the woods and mountains abounding with animals, savage and domestic; but upon the inclosing and cultivating the most fruitful parts by the Romans and Saxons, the wild beasts fled into the wild, woody, and desolate tracts of land, where they found shelter, and fled undisturbed; whereby all those parts became replenished with all sorts of game, especially the wild boar, the red and fallow deer; these several extents of ground were afterwards called Forests. William the Conqueror not only seized upon all these Forests, but pretended an absolute right in them, and instituted new and arbitrary

trary laws concerning them, unknown before in this kingdom ;—he confined all hunting or fowling in any of these Forests to himself, or such as he should permit or appoint. He punished with the loss of eyes any that were convicted of killing the wild boar, the stag, or the roebuck.

In the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. it was less criminal to destroy a man than a beast of chase.

Peter of Blois, who was Preceptor to King Henry II. tells us, that when that Prince was not reading or at Council, he had always in his hands a sword or a hunting spear, or a bow and arrows ; the hunting spear was used against wild boars which were then in our Forests, and adding greatly to the danger, added also to the honour of the recreation.

The Prelates also indulged themselves much in the pleasures of the chase, the See of Norwich being at one time possessed of thirteen Parks, not regarding the advice of the good King Edgar: “ *Docemus etiam ut sacerdos non sit verator, neque accipitrarius, neque potator, sed incumbat suis libris sicut ordinem ipse decet.*”

The Forest of Knaresbrough extends from East to West, upwards of 20 miles, and in some places is eight miles in breadth. It contained formerly four ancient townships, viz. Killing-Hall, Clint, Thruscross, and Timble; these have since been divided into eleven Constablaries, BILTON with HARROGATE, KILLING-HALL, CLINT, HAMPS-TWAITE, FELLESCLIFFE, BIRSTWITH, DARLEY, THRUSCROSS, TIMBLE, CLIFTON, PANNAL.

BILTON, one mile from Knaresbrough, formerly the seat of the Stockdales, and now of John Watson, Esq. The Mansion-House is pleasantly situated in the Park, formerly a Royal Chase, and stiled *Parvum Parcum de Knaresburgh*.

HARROGATE, famous for its Medicinal Waters, once the seat of the ancient family of the Traps, now seated at Nidd near Knaresbrough.

At KILLING-HALL, formerly the seat of a family of the name of Killing, and for many generations of a family of Pulleyn. Here is also the ruins of *Levens-Hall*, the seat of Capt. John Levens, who lived in the reign of Charles I. having in the latter part of his life quitted the army, became one of the people called Quakers, and retired to this peaceful solitude, where he ended his days, anno 1668. He and his two sons lie buried in the orchard, each under a small tomb-stone, without any inscription.

CLINT was the ancient seat of the family of Beckwith, who appear to be descended from Gamelbar, Lord of the Manor of Beckwith, where he had three caracutes of land, in the time of Edward the Confessor.—Hammond Beckwith was seized of the Lordship of Clint, with the manor of Beckwith and Beckwithshaw, anno 1339; William Beckwith, 1364; Thomas Beckwith, 1381; Adam Beckwith, 1381; William Beckwith, 1410, and 1433.—Sir William Beckwith of Clint, Knight, was seized also of the manor of Beckwith and Beckwithshaw, 1480. Clint was the principal seat of this family till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and some branches of the family still retained possessions hereabouts, till within these few years. Part of the old Mansion-House of the Beckwiths is still remaining at Clint, and is pleasantly situated on the top of a hill; it hath been moated round, the moat being supplied with water from a spring at some considerable distance.

The Roman road from Ilkley over this Forest, separated into two branches at this place, the one leading to Catterick, the other to Old-Burrough.

HAMPSTWAITE.—Here is a church dedicated to Thomas a Becket, the advowson of which formerly belonged to the PRIORY of KNARESBOUGH; here were also two chantries in this parish, the one dedicated to St. Syth, the other to the Virgin Mary and St. Anne. A vicarage valued in the King's books at 13l. 6s. 8d.

FEWSTONE, (i. e.) Fire-Stone, perhaps a place where the Druids kindled their annual fires. Here is a church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the right of presentation to which, was formerly vested in the brethren of the Priory at Knaresbrough. A vicarage valued in the King's books at 27l. 18s. 2d.

PANNAL OR PENHILL. The word Pen is of British extraction, and signifies head or eminence, one part of this village being so situated accounts for its name. The church here, dedicated to St. Robert of Knaresbrough, has been lately great part of it re-built, anno 1716.—William Maunby, and John Westcote, gentlemen, added lands to this church to the value of 323l. Here was also a chantry dedicated to St. James. Near the centre of the Forest, is a very ancient inclosure, formerly a Royal Chase, called HAVRE-PARK,* containing upwards of two thousand acres, watered by a small rivulet. At the West end, situated on the point of a hill, one hundred and fifty paces above the rivulet, is the remains of a strong tower, with suitable outworks; the foundations and part of the gate-way only remaining. Its dimensions appear to have been a square of equal sides of fifty feet each; the ditch is in some places twenty-four feet deep, and five hundred feet in circumference.

* Havre, when applied to a situation, implies a place of strength and security—as Havre de Grace, Havre Hill, Haverfordwest, all places of strength.

At the bottom of the hill, near the rivulet, are the remains of a garden and fish-pond.—At a small distance on the opposite hill are some intrenchments from whence there is a tradition that this tower was demolished. By whom this Park was inclosed, or the tower erected, is not known. The neighbouring gentlemen call it John of Gaunt's Castle; perhaps it was erected by that Prince, when Lord of Knareſbrough, about the year 1371.

Every capital mansion in the North had one of these towers to repair to in time of danger, and from whence they might by well-known signals, spread the alarm over the adjacent country.

The mansions of PLUMPTON, RIBSTON, and HARWOOD, were thus defended. The severity of the Forest Laws, and the great temptation of breaking them, by such as lived near the Royal Forests, at a time when the yeomanry of this kingdom were every where trained up to the long-bow, and excelled all other nations in the art of shooting, must constantly have occasioned great numbers of outlaws, and especially of such as were the best marksmen. These naturally fled to the woods for shelter, and forming into troops, endeavoured by their numbers to protect themselves from the dreadful penalties of their delinquency.

The depredations of these free-booters were not confined to the woods and parks; they frequently sallied

sallied out into the open country and plundered the houses of the rich and great, and suddenly retiring with their booty to their unfrequented solitudes, found it no difficult matter to elude the Civil Power.

This Park is divided into farms, and hath for several ages been in the possession of the ancient family of the Inglebys of Ripley.

Amongst the records in the Tower of London, anno 1314, is a copy of an inquiry concerning malefactors in this Forest. Also, a copy of a grant to the owners of the iron forge here, dated 1319, of all the dry wood and leafless trees in this Forest.

King Henry VI. granted a right of common in this Forest to the Prior of Bolton, which was to extend from Washburne Head and Timble, unto the *ffyle* of the said water.

The Abbot of Fountains had also a grant of common, which was to extend from Washburne to Blawathe, and from thence to Plumpton Gate; from thence to Barlet Saile; from thence to Darley Beck, and from thence to the water of Nidd.

The Prior and the Abbot each opened mines for lead ore on their respective grounds, which gave great offence to the Foresters in general, and occasioned numberless complaints. The Foresters, not being able to prevent the Monks from getting lead ore,

ore, endeavoured to possess themselves of the same advantage, and obtained a grant to open mines for lead ore at Middleton, Mongagill, Craven Cross, Greenhow, &c. and worked several shafts with good effect. The Prior of Bolton, enraged at their success, and eager to make reprisals on them for former injuries by them done to his lead works, employed a number of riotous persons, who made forcible entry into the premises, and took away the ore cast in the mines, and did other damage on the 6th of March, 1529. The sufferers complained against the Prior and his adherents, obtained a commission of inquiry, directed to Sir William Mauleverer and others, who, repairing to the Forest for the execution thereof, were met by a great number of men of the Prior's party, who threatened the commissioners, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that they could not with safety proceed with the business at that time. These disputes at length ended in favour of the Abbot and Prior, and the Foresters were forced to submit.

In 1731, two pigs of lead were discovered on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, on the estate of Sir John Ingleby of Ripley; one is preserved by the family, the other was presented to the British Museum. They are both inscribed with raised capitals:—IMPERATORE CÆSARE DOMITIANO AUGUSTO CONSULE SEPTIMUM. This was cast in the year 87. On one side is the word

word **BRIG**, signifying that it came from the country of the Brigantes. Several of these pigs of lead have been found with Imperial inscriptions in different parts of the kingdom, by which it is clear that the Government took the mineral concerns into their own hands, and had their stamp masters in proper places. On this Forest some years ago was found a large medal, inscribed, **IO. KENDAL RHODI. TURCUPELARIUS TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURCHORUM. M.CCC.LXXX.** On one side his head, and on the other his arms. The Legend informs us, that John Kendal was present at the siege of Rhodes, when Mahomet the Great in vain attempted to reduce that fortress in the year 1480. The office of **GRAND TURCOPO-LIER**, or Colonel of the Cavalry, belonged particularly to the English nation.

In the year 1613, a grant was obtained by Sir Solomon Swale for the inclosure of this Forest, who accordingly surveyed it for that purpose; but, from some unforeseen obstacle, was unable to bring his plan into execution. The number of acres, according to that survey, was 28,151.

During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. and all the time of the inter-regnum, the **ROYAL FORESTS** in particular suffered so considerably, that many extensive ones were so entirely stripped of their wood as to have scarce any memorial left
but

but their names. The boundaries of this Forest were anciently perambulated every three years by the Constable of Knaresbrough Castle, and the most respectable men amongst the Foresters, each on horseback, having a boy behind him of about ten years of age.—The last perambulation was made in the year 1767; soon after which, namely, in 1770, an Act of Parliament was obtained for its division and inclosure, since which, great part of the forest hath undergone a very pleasing and happy alteration, and though the expences of bringing some parts of it into a state of cultivation have been much greater than the owners expected; yet, upon the whole, this improvement cannot fail of being beneficial to the community in general.

In making drains in some of the marshy places, here have been discovered the trunks of large trees, sunk below the surface at different depths, of different sorts of wood, as oak, fir, &c.

Representations of various kinds of shell-fish are found in the middle of stones dug from a quarry at a place called Knox, near Harrogate, and other parts of this Forest: Also, the cornu ammones; or, snake-stones of different sizes. Fossils, representing pieces of branches of the yew, the fir, and several other trees cut, or broken in short lengths of four or five inches each, and about three or four inches in diameter, are frequently found here.

They

They are called by some, petrifications ; by others, *lusus naturæ* ; and many have been the arguments used in support of each opinion, by Woodward, Lister, Camerarius, Nicholson, and others ; yet, after all these conjectures we must leave them unaccounted for, and acknowledge that they must be ranked amongst the arcana of nature, which elude all human researches.

The most extraordinary and unaccountable phenomena seem to be, that of living animals being found in the middle of blocks of stone ; and yet wonderful as such circumstances may appear, many instances of the truth of them are well attested in this and other parts of the kingdom. In the year 1776, a workman digging for limestone on Thistle-Hill, near Knaresbrough, discovered a live toad in the solid rock some feet below the surface, which died soon after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and a darker colour than these reptiles usually are ; had but three feet and a stump instead of the fourth.

There is also in the possession of a person at Pannal, near Harrogate, two pieces of a large pebble, each containing part of a cavity, which, when joined together, answer exactly to the figure and dimensions of one of those animals.

Here are also found many of the ancient domestic millstones, called querns, consisting of one circular

flat stone of about 18 inches diameter, upon which was placed the upper stone nearly shaped like a sugar-loaf, with a hole quite through the middle from top to bottom ; on the side was a handle fixed. The whole was placed on a cloth, and the grinder poured in the corn with one hand, and with the other, turned round the upper stone with a rapid motion, while the meal run out at the sides, and fell upon the cloth. This method of grinding was exceedingly tedious, and would employ two pair of hands four hours to grind one bushel of corn. As most of the upper stones have a piece broken off the sides of each, it is probable they were all rendered useless by the order of the Lord of each Manor, after the invention of wind and water-mills.

This Forest abounded with wild boars, the red and fallow deer, and other animals of chase. Free ingress and egress are reserved for the wild beasts here, in certain lands adjoining to this Forest, granted to the Priory of Knaresbrough, and confirmed to them by Edward II. as appears by the following extract from the charter : “ Salvis nobis & hæredibus nostris bestiis nostris Silvestribus ; ita quod liberum habeant introitum & exitum sicut prius habere consueverunt, in prædictis.”

The fox, the hare, and the badger, the black and red moor game, the grey and green plover, the curlew

curlew and snipe, the wild duck and widgeon still afford ample amusement for the sportsman in different parts of this Forest.

H A Y - P A R K,

Near KNARESBROUGH,

IT is supposed was inclosed for the purpose of producing hay for the support of the deer in the Forest of Knaresbrough during the winter season. Notwithstanding that these animals thrive best on heathy grounds, where they brouze on various herbs more suited to their taste than common grafs; yet, in the winter months, when those herbs languish, and the cold affects their bodies, they naturally retire to warmer places, where it was usual to have a stock of hay laid up for their support. The hay grown here was probably carried and formed into ricks in those places to which the deer at the proper season of the year would naturally find their way from the most distant parts of the Forest.

This Park was long since divided into farms, the rents of which were left by Lady Hewley to be applied to certain pious uses.

H A R R O G A T E,*

Situated in the Forest of Knaresbrough, three miles from that town, and twenty from York, consists of two villages, namely, High and Low-Harrogate, near a mile distant from each other. To this place, during the summer months, is a great resort of nobility and gentry, from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, who come here to drink the waters, for which this place is so deservedly celebrated; nor can any part of Great Britain boast a more healthy situation or finer air.

These medicinal waters are of two sorts, the chalybeate and the sulphur; of the former there are two springs at High-Harrogate, the most ancient of which, called the OLD SPAW, is near the Granby Inn; it was first discovered by Captain William Slingsby, in the year 1571, who made several trials of it, and preferring it to the Sauvenir, ordered it to be inclosed and taken care of; after which it was much resorted to by the midling and lower sort of the people, whose ill health had

* Near Harrogate is an eminence called Harlow-Hill, which signifies, in the Saxon language, the Soldier's Hill; here probably during the times of the Saxons an army was encamped; the road from Knaresbrough to this camp must lie throughout this place, from thence called Heyregate, now Harrogate.—The modern Dutch yet retains Heyre for an army or host, Acts vii. 42. Joel ii. 11.

real

real occasion for it. Dr. Bright wrote the first treatise on its virtues and uses; Dr. Dean in 1626; Dr. Stanhope in 1631; Dr. French in 1651; Dr. Neale in 1656; Dr. Simpson in 1668.

In the year 1656, a terrace of sixty yards square was raised, which inclosed the well in the middle of the area. Upon the terrace was a firm and dry walk, affording a view of a large extent of country. Here the company amused themselves during the intervals of drinking the water: and, to prevent any one from claiming the land inclosed by this terrace, the following inscription was cut on a stone on the West side of the well, where it is still discernable:

ALL THIS
GROUND
WITHIN THESE WALKES :
BELONGES TO THE FORIST OF
KNASBOROVGH : 1656
JOHN STEVENSON

Dr. George Neale, who attended this place about the time of the above date, observes they were in danger of losing the spring by digging too deep (when they made the terrace) on the West and North West side.

The TEWIT WELL (so called from the great numbers of the lapwing that used to frequent this part
of

of the Forest in the summer season) is about three quarters of a mile distant from the Old Spaw. This is also a chalybeate water, and differs very little from the former. Dr. Monro speaking of these springs, says, the water of the Old Spaw strikes a light red purple when six drops of tincture of gauls are mixed with a glass full of it. As it sprung from the earth, it was twelve grains in a pint lighter than common water. Evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time a scruple, and at another only eight grains, of which above one half was earth.

The water of the Tewit Well, when evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time thirteen grains; at another, nineteen grains of sediment, of which three fifths were a calcareous earth, the other two fifths set to crystallize projected crystals of a calcareous Glauber salt. Both these waters mix smooth with milk, but curdle soap.

The Sulphur Wells are situated at Low-Harrogate, each inclosed in a neat building of stone. This water was not known till many years after the discovery of the steel waters at High-Harrogate, and when discovered, it was for a long time supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally, and therefore was first only used as a wash in diseases of the skin; but time and experience discovered its virtues, and before the year 1700 it was used both externally and internally by all ranks of
people

people with amazing success in all scorbutic complaints, and many other diseases. Dr. Monro, in treating of these sulphur waters, observes that in small quantities they are good alteratives, and when drank in large quantities are strongly purgative; they have been much used, and found extremely serviceable in cutaneous disorders, and in scrophulous cases; and they have been found to be amongst the best remedies for destroying and evacuating worms and their nidus, and to be extremely useful where the digestion has been bad, and the bowels and intestines been full of viscid, slimy matter, and to assist in removing many chronic obstructions.

The medicinal contents of the sulphur water as analyzed by Dr. Higgins in 1780, is as follows:

A Winchester gallon of Harrogate water contains

oz. dwt. gr.

Of calcareous earth saturated with	}	0	1	12	$\frac{1}{4}$
acidulous gas					
Marine salt of magnesia		0	4	23	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sea salt		1	7	12	$\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>			
		1 14 —			
		<hr/>			

It moreover contains four ounce measures of acidulous gas, beyond the quantity retained by the calcareous earth in the heat of boiling water; and
thirty-

thirty-five ounce measures of foetid inflammable gas, such as may be extricated from calcareous liver of sulphur by vitriolic acid.

In the Act of Parliament obtained for the inclosure of this Forest, the following clause was inserted for the preservation and protection of these springs:

“ And whereas there are within the said Constableries of Bilton with Harrogate, and Beck-
 “ with with Rossset, or one of them, certain wells
 “ or springs of medicinal waters, commonly called
 “ Harrogate Spaws, to which during the summer
 “ season great numbers of persons constantly re-
 “ sort to receive the benefit of the said waters,
 “ to the great advantage and emolument of trades-
 “ men, farmers, and other persons in that neigh-
 “ bourhood. And the persons resorting to the said
 “ waters, now have the benefit of taking the air
 “ upon the open parts of the said Constableries.
 “ To the end thereof, that such privileges may be
 “ continued and enjoyed, Be it further enacted,
 “ That, for the purposes aforesaid, two hundred
 “ acres of land adjoining or near to the said springs
 “ of water, and to be ascertained and set out by
 “ the said Commissioners, or any three or more of
 “ them, shall be left open for the purposes herein
 “ after mentioned and declared concerning the
 “ same. And be it enacted, That the said two
 “ hundred

“ hundred acres of land, herein before directed to
 “ be set out and ascertained near unto the said
 “ springs of water, shall be, and they are hereby
 “ directed to be converted into a stinted pasture,
 “ upon which such number of cattle of, and be-
 “ longing to each of the said freeholders and copy-
 “ holders, having messuages or lands within the
 “ said Constableries of Bilton with Harrogate, and
 “ Beckwith with Rossset, or either of them as shall
 “ be deemed to be in proportion to their respective
 “ messuages, lands, or tenements, or other interest
 “ within the said two Constableries, or either of
 “ them, shall be from time to time grazed and
 “ kept, such number of cattle of each such free-
 “ holder and copyholder to be settled and ascer-
 “ tained by the said Commissioners, or any three
 “ of them, in or by the said general award;
 “ and such stinted right of common of such free-
 “ holders and copyholders shall go and be deemed
 “ and taken in part of their respective shares
 “ or allotments of the said open commonable
 “ grounds and waste lands, and due regard
 “ thereto shall be had by the said Commissioners in
 “ settling the quantity and value of the other
 “ parts of the said open commonable grounds and
 “ waste lands, to be allotted to such freeholders
 “ and copyholders; and the said two hundred
 “ acres of land shall for ever hereafter remain
 “ open and uninclosed; and all persons whomso-

“ ever shall and may have free access at all times
 “ to the said springs, and be at liberty to use and
 “ drink the waters there arising, and take the
 “ benefit thereof, and shall and may have use and
 “ enjoy full and free ingress, egress, and regress
 “ in, upon, and over the said two hundred acres
 “ of land, and every or any part thereof, without
 “ being subject to the payment of any acknow-
 “ ledgement whatsoever for the same, or liable to
 “ any action of trespass or other suit, molestation,
 “ or disturbance whatsoever in respect thereof.
 “ And to the intent the said springs of medicinal
 “ waters may be preserved for the benefit of all
 “ persons having occasion to make use of them; and
 “ to prevent any damage being done thereto, Be
 “ it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful
 “ for any person or persons whatsoever, at any
 “ time after passing of this Act, to dig or sink any
 “ pit or pits, or work any quarry or mine what-
 “ soever, or do any other act whereby the said
 “ medicinal springs or waters may be damaged,
 “ polluted, or affected, and that all and every
 “ person so offending, may be prosecuted, con-
 “ victed, and punished as for a public nuisance.”

For some years after the first discovery of these
 medicinal springs, the company who resorted here
 found great inconveniences for want of proper ac-
 commodation; a particular instance of which is
 related concerning the Countess of Buckingham,

who

who came here for relief in a severe asthma, finding the accommodations so very indifferent, her Ladyship caused a tent to be pitched near the Old Spaw, where she spent some hours every day, drinking the chalybeate water at proper intervals, and was so happy as to receive a compleat cure.

In the year 1687, the first inn was built, before which time the water drinkers lodged in the cottages and farm-houses near the place. The company increasing every year, gave encouragement to the inhabitants to increase their accommodations, and before the year 1700, there were three good inns at High-Harrogate; the place now becoming fashionable, was visited by numbers for the sake of pleasure and dissipation, as well as for the benefit of their health: Since the year 1740, such numbers of the nobility and gentry have annually resorted here, that it is become one of the principal watering places in the North of England, having eight very good inns, most of them large and spacious, with every accommodation and convenience that can contribute to give health and pleasure. The inns being at some distance from each other, their respective lodgers form distinct societies, and live in the most social and agreeable manner.

The company in general rise early and repair to the wells, from whence, after drinking the water, they return and breakfast on separate tables as they chance or choose to come in; the

time betwixt this and dinner, is generally spent in making excursions into different parts of the neighbourhood, which abounds with a variety of places well worth the attention of strangers; when the weather will not permit of these excursions, a variety of amusements offer themselves within doors, as reading, playing at billiards, cards, &c. At dinner each person takes their seat in the same order they arrived at the place, and ascend gradually as the others leave it.

Every lady in her turn gives tea in the afternoon. The public balls are on Mondays and Fridays, at each house in rotation, to which all the company from the other houses are invited. Each person pays one shilling on admittance, which is applied towards the expences, the remaining part of which is paid by those gentlemen who choose the amusement of dancing.

Here are several good shops during the season, and a circulating library, where the company are accommodated with the perusal of books, and newspapers. The subscription book to this library is of great use as an intelligencer to know where, and what company are at the place.

In the year 1743, a subscription was begun for erecting a chapel here; the principal subscriber was the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, whose laudable example was followed by the contributions of the inhabitants

habitants here, and in the neighbourhood, and by many of the company resorting to the place. A sufficient sum being raised, the chapel was soon after compleated. The endowment was next to be considered upon, and by a general agreement amongst the inhabitants, a quantity of land was inclosed upon the Forest, the rents of which were applied to the maintenance of the Minister, which he received till the general inclosure, when the land was resumed by the Crown, and thirty pounds per annum assigned to the Minister in lieu of it.— At this chapel are prayers every Wednesday and Friday, and a sermon on Sundays throughout the year.

An elegant cold bath hath been lately constructed near the Old Spaw, in High-Harrogate, which being a steel water may be of no small advantage to those who are naturally weak and relaxed, or who have relaxed their constitutions by too much hot bathing.

The situation of High-Harrogate is exceedingly pleasant, and commands a very extensive prospect of distant country, finely varied by towns, villages, fields, and woods. The Cathedral of York is seen distinctly at the distance of twenty miles, and the view is terminated by the mountains of Craven, Hambleton-Hills, and the Yorkshire Wolds.

SCREVEN,

S C R E V E N,

ONE mile from Knaresbrough, the seat of the ancient family of the Slingsbys. The house contains many good rooms, the hall in particular is finely proportioned, and elegantly decorated; in the drawing room are some portraits of the Percys, Slingsbys, and Duncombes. In the front of the house is a fine lawn, skirted with lofty trees, and terminated by a rising ground, at the foot of which is a basin of water near six hundred feet in circumference. On one side of the Park is a circular walk near a mile in extent, planted on each side with rows of lofty elm and beech trees, whose branches meeting above, form a pleasing, solitary shade; rendered still more agreeable by the distant clamour of the rookery, and the soft notes of the plaintive ring-dove.

The family of Screven descended from Gamel, the King's Fowler, settled here soon after the Conquest.

Baldwin son of Gamel, was Forester of the Forests and Parks of Knaresbrough, and bore for his arms, argent a chevron, between two lions faces, in chief gules, and a bugle horn in base.

Henry Forestarius de Screven gave certain lands in Merkington, with Adam de Merkington and all his

his family, cattle, and goods to the Monks of Fountains.

Thomas de Screven whose daughter was married to William de Slingsby.

William de Slingsby, Forester of the Forest and Park of Knarebrough.

Gilbert de Slingsby, 32d Edward II.

William de Slingsby, 20th Henry VI.

Thomas de Slingsby, 12th Henry VIII.

Sir Francis, General of Horse at the battle of Muffelburgh, married Mary only sister of Thomas and Henry Earls of Northumberland.

Sir William Slingsby, as a soldier, a courtier, and a magistrate, distinguished himself in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.

Sir Henry Slingsby, Baronet, of Nova Scotia, Member of Parliament for Knarebrough, Colonel in the army of Charles I. beheaded for attempting to secure the town of Hull for the use of Charles II. by the Oliverian party in the year 1658.

Sir Thomas Slingsby, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, Governor of Scarbrough Castle, and Member of Parliament for Knarebrough, 18th Charles II.

Sir Henry 1692—Sir Thomas —

Sir Henry Slingsby, Member of Parliament for Knaresbrough, died 1763.

Sir Thomas died 1865.—Sir Savile died 1780.

Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, the present Baronet.

Near Screven is an eminence called Cony-Garth, or Conyng Garth from the Saxon of Conyng, a King and garth, an inclosure. This piece of ground is about six hundred yards in length, and two hundred in breadth, nearly encompassed on three sides by a precipice, and on the remaining part, the want of the precipice is supplied by various terraces cut in the side of the hill rising above each other; a mode of fortification very common amongst the Northern nations in ancient times. The name of this hill, its form, and situation render it very probable that here some Saxon Monarch with his army were formerly encamped. On a rising ground about half a mile from hence, was found, some years ago, by men digging for gravel, five or six human skeletons laid side by side, with each a small urn placed at its head.—These were probably Saxons, interred according to ancient custom at some distance from the camp; the small vessel found with each, was, perhaps, the lachrymatory, which usually contained the tears shed

shed by the friends of the departed on such mournful occasions.

About one mile West of this place is a small ancient encampment, called Gatehill, situated two hundred feet above the river Nidd, to which, on one side, the descent is very steep. The camp is three hundred and eighty feet long, and two hundred feet wide. It is not probable that it was intended to contain more than one thousand men.—At what time, or by whom, this intrenchment was made, is not known; it seems intended particularly to guard the passage of a FORD in the river, at the bottom of the hill, which it intirely commands.—From hence is a fine view of the town of Knaref-brough, the ruins of the Castle, the River, and the beautiful vale thro' which it runs. At a small distance from hence is SCOTTON, a village pleasantly situated, and formerly the seat of some families of note, particularly the Percys and Pulleyns. In a controversy betwixt John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and one of the Slingsby family, concerning the Lordship of Scotton, Brereton, and Thorp; a reference was made to twelve of the best Knights and Esquires nearest SCOTTON, anno 1287.

Roger de Scotton gave all his lands in the Marsh of Scotton to the Monks of Fountains Abbey.

Scotlandus de Scotton gave a caracute and half of land in Ripley and Ulcotes to the said Abbey.

The burying ground at Scotton was given for the use of the people called Quakers, by William and Edward Watkinson of Bradley, near Skipton in Craven, anno 1670.

Here are three tomb-stones with inscriptions to the memories of Ann Watkinson, obit 1670.—George Watkinson, husband to the aforesaid Ann, obit 1670.—William Watkinson, 1675.

P L U M P T O N,

THREE miles from Harrogate, and two from Knarefborough, is much resorted to during the summer months, on account of its beautiful pleasure ground, which for its singularity of situation, and diversity of pleasing objects, has not its equal in Great Britain. It consists of about twelve acres of irregular ground, interspersed with a number of rocks, standing in detached pieces of various forms and magnitude, some whose hoary sides are fluted with the weather, others covered with grass and flowers. The walks are carried in different directions all over the place, sometimes leading up the rocky steep, then quickly descending into the gloomy vale. A fine lake of water washes the feet of these rocks, forming many curious inlets. Seats are placed in different parts from whence the spectator may have the most advantageous views of the different objects that compose

pose this romantic scene. The striking contrast of the weather-beaten rock, with the blooming verdure that surrounds it, affords a pleasing instance of what nature properly assisted by art, is capable of producing in the most rugged and barren soil.

The family of Plumpton were seated here in the reign of William I.

Eldridus de Plumpton, Nigel de Plumpton, 1213. This Nigel had the waste within the bounds of Plumpton and Rough-Farlington, alias Rosfarlington, given him by William Estotovile for a horse of 5l. price. He married to his first wife Margaret, kinswoman of John D'Albus of York, by whom he had half of the Old St. Maries in York. William de Plumpton, High-Sheriff of this county, 1351; Sir Robert de Plumpton beheaded at York, for being concerned in an insurrection against Henry IV. 1405; William de Plumpton, High-Sheriff, 1448. This family continued Lords of Plumpton till the year 1753, when the last Robert Plumpton, Esq; died, and his sisters became heirs to the estate, by whom it was sold, and is now the property of Daniel Lascelles, Esq.

S P O F F O R D,

FOUR miles from Harrogate, and near the same distance from Knaresbrough, a small village, but remarkable for having been for several ages the principal seat of the noble family of the Percys, and still continues in the possession of one of its descendents, the Earl of Egremont. William de Percy obtained a grant for a market here on Fridays, in the year 1224. Henry de Percy procured a licence to fortify his Castle here, in the year 1309. Henry, commonly called Hotspur, slain at Shrewsbury, 1403. Henry de Percy, the first Earl of Northumberland, was slain at Bramham-Moor within a few miles of this house, in the year 1407. After the battle of Towton, so fatal to Henry VI. in which, amongst a great many others, were slain the Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Richard Percy, his brother. Their estates were laid waste, the manor-house at Spofford demolished, and every thing belonging to its former owner entirely destroyed by the enraged conquerors.

The heir of this great family being in his minority when his father was slain, was committed to the Tower of London till the 27th of October, A. D. 1469, when he was brought before the King at Westminster, and took the oath of allegiance; where-

whereupon he was soon after restored to the estates and dignities of his ancestors. He was unfortunately murdered by a mob at his house near Topcliffe in Yorkshire, 1489.

Henry Algernon Percy, the 5th Earl, obit 1527; Sir Thomas his son beheaded, 1537; Henry 6th Earl, obit 1538; Thomas 7th Earl, beheaded at York, 1572; Henry 8th Earl, died in the Tower of London, 1588; Henry 9th Earl, died 1632; Algernon 10th Earl, died 1688; Joceline Percy 11th Earl, died at Turin, 1670.

The present remains of the manor-house extend forty-five yards from North to South, and sixteen from East to West; at the North-West corner is an octangular tower.

The windows are very plain, except two, which are of elegant workmanship, adorned with fillets of foliage well executed. Its situation is on a small eminence, in front of which is the remains of the *Vivier*, or fish-pound, once of large extent. This stately hall, which during the residence of its noble owners was so often the scene of mirth and festivity, now affords a striking memorial of the vanity of all human grandeur, when we observe part of those rooms which were formerly decorated with the most costly furniture, now serve as a repository for implements of husbandry.

The CHURCH of SPOFFORD, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient building, but kept in very good repair.

In an aperture in the South wall at the East end of the Church, under an elegant piece of arched work, lies the mutilated effigy of a Knight Templar, who had made the crusade, his legs across and hands elevated; at his feet lies his crest, a *lion*. On his shield are five fusils, charged with five escallops, which are the arms of Plumpton, of Plumpton, near this place. Near this monument is a flat stone, with an inscription in memory of LEWIS MORGAN, obit 1651. ROBERT RAMSDEN, parson of Spofford, 1598.

In Stockhill Choir are a number of flat stones, formerly inlaid with plates of brass, on which were inscriptions and ornaments, that have been most sacrilegiously defaced and taken away,

On the wall are three elegant monuments of marble with inscriptions in memory of JOHN MIDDLETON, grandson of Sir Peter Middleton, Knt. obit 1770; MARMADUKE MIDDLETON, Esq; 1757; DAME ELIZABETH HAGGERSTON, sister of the above, and relict of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerstone, in the county of Northumberland, obit 1770.

Upon the North wall of the Church, on the outside, is the ancient arms of the Percys, and on the South are those of Percy and Brabant; and on several ancient buildings in the town is the crescent, the well-known cognizance of this illustrious family, achieved by William de Percy, some account of whom, and the mode of entertainment formerly used on particular occasions in the ancient Baronial Castles, is here inserted.

- “ Lord Percy made a solemn feast
 “ In SPOFFORD’s princely hall;
 “ And there came Lords, and there came
 “ Knights,
 “ His Chiefs and Barons all.

 “ With wassel, mirth, and revelry,
 “ The Castle rung around :
 “ Lord Percy call’d for song and harp,
 “ And pipes of martial sound.

 “ The Minstrels of that noble house,
 “ All clad in robes of blue,
 “ With silver *crescents* on their arms,
 “ Attend in order due.

 “ The great achievements of that race
 “ They sung their high command ;
 “ How valiant Manfred* o’er the seas
 “ First led his Northern band.

* Manfred de Percy, the first of this family we have an account of. He was a Nobleman of Danish extraction, a great Chieftain.

- “ Brave Galfrid next to Normandy
 “ With vent’rous Rollo came ;
 “ And, from his Norman castles won,
 “ Assum’d the Percy name.

 “ They sung how in the Conqueror’s fleet
 “ Lord William shipp’d his powers,
 “ And gain’d a fair young Saxon bride†
 “ With all her lands and towers.

 “ Then journeying to the Holy Land,
 “ There bravely fought and dy’d ;
 “ But first the silver crescent won—
 “ Some Paynim Soldan’s pride.

 “ With loud acclaims the list’ning croud
 “ Applaud the master’s song,
 “ And deeds of arms, and war became
 “ The theme of every tongue.”

At the distance of twenty yards from the West front of the ruins of the manor-house, is a remarkable fine echo.

Chieftain, who made irruptions into France, before Rollo the Dane, anno 886.

† Emma de Port. She was daughter to Gerpatric, Earl of Northumberland, and Lady of Seamour near Scarbrough, &c.

HAREWOOD-HOUSE,

EIGHT miles from Harrogate. The magnificent seat of Edwin Lascelles, Esq;* situated on an eminence overlooking a fine piece of water, and surrounded by a beautiful country. The South front is ornamented with a noble portico and pediment, supported by elegant pillars. The gallery is seventy-seven feet and a half long, by twenty-four feet and a half wide, and twenty-two high. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are well laid out, and the whole finished in the compleatest manner.

Near the village of Harewood, situated on the brow of the hill, above the RIVER WHARFE, commanding a very extensive and beautiful prospect, is the remains of a strong CASTLE, anciently the seat of the CURCYS, of whom RICHARD DE CURCY was present at the battle of NORTHALLERTON, 1138.

* The family of Lascelles is of great antiquity in this county—Lascelles one of the five Magistrates that held the city of York against the Conqueror, 1068.—Robert de Lascelles, 1163.—William de Lascelles, 1163.—Ralph de Lascelles, 1209.—Thomas Lascelles, High-Sheriff, 39 Eliz.—Sir Thomas Lascelles, one of the Council to the Presidency at York, 41 Eliz.

A DAUGHTER of this family married WARREN FITZ-GERALD, whose daughter married first to BALDWIN D'RIPARIUS, son of the Earl of DEVONSHIRE, and secondly, by consent of KING JOHN, to FULKE D'BRENT. ISABEL, COUNTESS of DEVONSHIRE, dying without issue, this *Castle* with its dependencies, descended to ROBERT DE L'ISLE, the son of WARREN, her cousin; after which it became the property of the ALDBORROUGHS, from whom it descended to the RYTHERS, and from them to the REDMANS, and next to the GASCOIGNES, of whom was Sir WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench under Henry IV. a learned and upright Judge, who being insulted on the Bench by the then PRINCE of WALES, afterwards KING HENRY V. with equal intrepidity and coolness committed the Prince to prison; and by this seasonable fortitude laid the foundation of the future glory of that great Monarch, who from this event dated his reformation.

It is not well authenticated that the PRINCE struck Sir WILLIAM, as recorded by Shakespeare, but all authors agree, that he interrupted the course of justice to screen a lewd servant.

From the GASCOIGNES this estate descended by marriage into the noble family of the WENTWORTHS.

After

After the death of the unfortunate LORD STRAFFORD, who was beheaded on a charge of High Treason, in 1641; his estates being confiscated, were sold in different lots. HAREWOOD became the property of SIR JOHN CUTLER, who left it to his daughter ELIZABETH, COUNTESS of RADNOR, and on failure of issue by her, to his nephew, JOHN BOULTER, Esq; to whom it descended. The last of this family left it in trust to be sold, assigning the money arising from the sale to certain particular uses. The death of the EARL of STRAFFORD, and the rage of FACTION and CIVIL WAR that immediately ensued, may account for the devastation of this once stately mansion, which even now—looks great in ruin, noble in decay.

In the neighbouring CHURCH are some fine monuments erected to the memory of several of the lords of this place. That supposed the *oldest* is an altar tomb of alabaster, on which are the recumbent figures of two men in armour, said to represent two brothers of the CURCY family.—*Second*, The RYTHERS monument.—*Third*, REDMANS.—*Fourth*, The EARL of STRAFFORD's, without his head.—*Fifth*, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE GASCOIGNE in his robes.—*Sixth*, The NEVILLS. They are all of alabaster, the figures as large as life, and well executed, but without date or inscription of any kind at present. That formerly

O 2

belonging

belonging to Judge Gascoigne, is said to have been as follows: "HIC JACET WILLIELMUS
 "GASCOIGNE NUPER CAPITALIS JUSTICAR DE
 "BANCO HENRICI NUPER REGIS ANGLIÆ ET
 "ELIZA UXOR EJUS QUI QUIDEM WILLIEL-
 "MUS OBIT DIE DOMINICA 17MO. DIE DE-
 "CEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI, 1429."

Here is also a fine monument with an inscription to the memory of Sir THOMAS DENISON, Knight, a Judge in the Court of King's Bench, who was, as the monument declares, a sincere friend, a good citizen, and an honest man.—He died September 8, 1765, in the 67th year of his age.

R I P L E Y,

FOUR miles from Harrogate, a small market-town, pleasantly situated: Here is the seat of the ancient family of the Inglebys, who have been Lords of this place for many ages, of whom was Sir Thomas de Ingleby, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 1378. He married the heiress of Ripley, of Ripley, by which marriage this place came to the Inglebys; he left several children, from whom, after a flourishing race of ancestors, was descended Sir William Ingleby, Knight and Baronet, so created May 17, 1642. He had issue by Anne, daughter of Sir James Bellingham, Knt. four sons and one daughter.

Sir William, the second Baronet, married Margaret daughter of John Savile, of Methley in Yorkshire, Esq; (ancestor to the present Earl of Mexborough of the kingdom of Ireland) by whom he was father of Sir John, his successor, and five daughters.

Sir John, the third Baronet, who married Mary, daughter of Mr. Johnson, and had issue three sons and one daughter, and was succeeded by his eldest son, 1741-2.

Sir John, the fourth Baronet, obit 1772.

Sir John the present Baronet, married the daughter of Wharton Amcotts, Esq.

In the South aisle of the church, and near Bayne's choir, supposed to have been St. John the Baptist's chapel, is the tomb of Sir Thomas Ingleby, Justice of the Common Pleas, temp. Edward III.

In the North aisle, and near the Patron's choir, is a tomb supposed to be that of Sir Thomas Ingleby, the founder of the church, obit 1415; a pew now stands upon it.

The church seems an ancient fabric and yet there are some reasons, besides tradition, to think it hath at some time been removed from a place
near

near the river, where there are yet to be found traces of the foundation.

On the North side of the chancel are two monuments, one for Elizabeth, Catharine, and Mary Ingleby. And the other for Sir John Ingleby and his Lady; he died 1741-2. Near the altar are the the monuments of Catharine Ingleby, 1500; John Ingleby, Esq; 1502; Sir William Ingleby, Bart. 1682; Sir William Ingleby, Knight, 1617; Mr. Sykes, Sir William Ingleby, Knight, and his Lady, both laid here, 1640.

In the town is a free school erected by Mary Ingleby, 1702.

The market is on Mondays, and the fairs on Easter Monday, August 25, 26, and 27th.

At Burnt Cates, four miles from Ripley, is a free school, which was erected and endowed during his life time by Robert Long, Esq; a Rear Admiral in his Majesty's royal navy, 1760.

It hath since received the addition of a valuable library, consisting of 569 volumes, together with instruments, maps, charts, and a pair of seventeen inch globes with covers, being the gift of William Mountaine, Esq; F.R.S.

The books are deposited in handsome cases, placed in a neat room, eight yards long and four broad, in which are the pictures of the Donor and his Lady, both by Highmore, senior.

BRIMHAM ROCKS.

LEAVING Burnt-Gates, and proceeding towards Pateley-Bridge, you see on the right hand the rocks of BRIMHAM, which appear at a distance like the vast ruins of some great city. On quitting the road to take a nearer view, you ascend up the hill through a broken and craggy path, leading amongst the rocks, which present a scene the most wild and desolate imaginable; many of them singularly picturesque, of various forms, and astonishing magnitudes; some compleatly bare, others distinguishable in nothing but their bleak brows and melancholly shades.

The most remarkable objects in this astonishing group are the two rocking stones, at about a quarter of a mile distant from each other; the first supposed to weigh fifty, and the other one hundred tons, either of which is so placed as to be moved with one hand. These are supposed to be the remains of Druidical imposition.

A stone so placed on the top of another, that the smallest force would shake it, was supposed to be
self

self moved at the presence of a guilty person.— This was one of those delusions by which the Druids kept the common people in awe, and acquired that amazing influence which they had over them. They affected to wrap every thing in the veil of mystery, and had their most solemn meetings shrouded from the public eye. A situation like this was well adapted to their awful solemnities, and these dark shades added a suitable gloom to their public exhibitions.

Here is also a perforated rock, called the Cannon, from the perforation resembling the bore of a very large piece of artillery; it seems to be about six yards in length, and near one foot wide. At one end of the rock is a chafin sufficient to admit one person, who might here sit unseen by those on the opposite side, and by speaking aloud thro' the cavity, practice various impositions on the credulous multitude.

To such remote solitudes, these ancient Rulers of the people retired with their pupils, who were there initiated into all the rites and ceremonies of the order.

A lonely walk amongst these rocks cannot fail of amusing a contemplative mind, the wide extended country below, and the lofty towering rocks above, present the idea of a ruined world, and
the

the manifest vestigia of the deluge before our eyes, and conspire to form a scene solemn, grand, and awful; disposing the mind to a serious meditation on the omnipotence of the Creator of the World, and the mighty changes and stupendous revolutions which this globe of earth has certainly undergone.

That this place formerly abounded with all sorts of wild beasts and birds, peculiar to the Forest, is evident from the following grants to the Monks of Fountains.

Roger de Mowbray and Nigel his son gave to the Monks of Fountains half a carracute of land here.

Roger de Mowbray, Nigel and Robert his sons, gave all Brimham to the Monks of Fountains, reserving to himself yearly a buck, a wild boar, and a kid, and what birds he should take.

And in the year 1280, Roger de Mowbray gave all the wild beasts and birds in the whole Forest of Brimham, to the use of the infirmary at Fountains, and allowed the Monks to have their own Foresters there.

From some parts of this place is an extensive view of the great vale of Nidd, at the bottom of which the river is seen for many miles, till lost in its various windings amongst the distant mountains.

R I P O N.

TWELVE miles from Knaresbrough, and eleven from Harrogate, is a pleasant, well built town; the market-place is very large, having in the centre a fine obelisk of stone. It was formerly the custom here for the chief magistrate, then stiled vigilarius or wakeman, to cause a horn to be blown every night at nine o'clock; and if any house or shop was broken open or robbed, between that time and sun-rising, the loss was to be made good by the town; for which security, each householder paid fourpence a year, or if he had a back door into another street, eightpence. The horn is still blown, though the tax and the benefit arising from it are discontinued.

Here was a monastery built by Saint Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, a prelate who by his great wealth, power, and magnificence, drew on himself the hatred of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the jealousy of the King, which involved him in so many difficulties, that he chose voluntary exile rather than continue in a place where he had so many enemies; after an absence of ten years
he

he returned to his see, where he died anno 711, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried in this monastery which he had founded. His remains were afterwards removed from hence to Canterbury, by Odo the Archbishop, anno 940.

The great feast held at this town annually on the first Sunday after Lammas-Day, old stile, and called St. Wilfrid's Feast, seems to be in commemoration, of that prelate's return from exile. On the evening before the feast commences, the effigy of this favourite of the people being previously conveyed some miles out of town, makes his public entry as returning after a long absence, being met by crowds of people who with shouts and acclamations welcome the return of their prelate and patron.

Perhaps the great festival that succeeds this ceremony may have contributed to the continuance of so singular a procession annually, for near four hundred years.

The monastery founded here by St. Wilfrid, together with the whole town of Ripon, was burnt by the Danes, anno 950. It was afterwards re-edified by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, and flourished again as a monastery; but its revenues being seized at the dissolution, the church only was preserved, or rather formed out of the ruins of the monastery. James I. re-granted revenues for

the support of a Dean and seven Prebendaries, besides petit-cannons, singing-men, &c. The church is a large and venerable building, with three plain steeples, it suffered much in the civil war in 1643, but has been well repaired since.

Under the church is a narrow winding passage called St. Wilfrid's Needle, supposed in ancient times to have been a trial for female chastity.

In the church-yard lies a plain monument or grave-stone, over the remains of a person who gave two thousand pounds to pious uses, and yet has no other epitaph than the following:

Hic Jacet Zacharias Jepson,
cujus Ætas fuit 49.

Per paucos annos tantum vixit.

Here lies Zachary Jepson, whose age was 49 years, a very short period for so worthy a person.

This town was formerly noted for the manufacture of spurs, said to be the best in England; whence the proverb, "As true steel as Ripon rowels," but this is now entirely discontinued.

In the year 1318, the Scots army in the course of its ravages stopt at Ripon three days, and received a thousand marks for their clemency in not burning the town, while many other towns in the
North

North not having it in their power to purchase such an exemption, were obliged to submit to the dreadful alternative.

In the year 1604, the plague being very fatal at York, the Courts of the Lord President were removed from thence to Ripon and Durham, those places being free from the contagion.

In the year 1640, this town was appointed for the meeting of the Scotch and English Commissioners to treat of terms of peace; the Scots army having taken Newcastle, and entered into the Bishoprick of Durham, and the King's army then lying in and about York. After sitting three weeks the parley ended, and the English Lords condescended to pay the Scots fifty thousand pounds for the maintenance of their army for two months, till matters should be finally settled by the English Parliament.

This town sends two Members to Parliament; hath a market on Thursdays, and the following fairs, viz. The first Thursday after January the 14th, May the 12th, June the 10th, August the 12th, November the 12th and 22d.

STUDLEY-

STUDLEY-PARK.

THE gardens were begun about sixty years ago, and have long been celebrated as the finest in the North of England. They are at a small distance from the house in a valley, in which are several pieces of water, supplied by a small brook that comes from Fountains Abbey. The hills on each side are covered with wood, in the delightful recesses of which are several buildings, so placed as to form excellent points of view from the different walks. The wide extended plantations are judiciously varied, as the objects of the landscape become new; in one part, the hills gradually ascend with tufts of shade, interspersed over the verdure; in another, they precipitately rise, with rocks projecting from their outsides, and tall woods covering their brows; above these, a beautiful Gothic tower lifts its head, and below the skirts of the cliff are watered by the stream, which wanders in one place with a silent current, and in another falls down in cascades. An easy eminence commands a prospect of the town and minster of Ripon, with a large extent of country beyond; and the stately ruins of Fountains Abbey are seen from another. The fine turf of the Park is constantly cleared of weeds, and equal care is taken to preserve the best trees from decay.—Through the whole scene of variety, the improvements

ments are adapted to follow the luxuriant fancy of Nature, and humours her different propensities.— You see her decked out and enriched, where necessity or propriety bespeak indulgence in the simplicity of her own dress, where ornament would disfigure her beautiful attire. The owner was at last enabled to make the place compleat, by the addition of the Abbey, which it was many years before he could obtain. It stands at the upper end of a vale, which commences at the termination of the old gardens, and is finely wooded on each side; through this runs the stream, which at the turn of the hill is formed into a beautiful piece of water. Before this purchase was made, only an imperfect view of the Abbey was caught from one of the seats, much interrupted by the trees, which stood immediately before it; these are now cleared away, so as to give a full sight of these magnificent ruins.

This venerable Abbey when compleat, took up ten acres, two of which are occupied by the present ruins. Approaching the East, on the left, are some broken arches, the remains of a chapel where the poor were relieved twice a week. The length of the church is one hundred and twenty yards, and near fifty in breadth at the East end. The floor before the high altar is covered with a painted pavement, and near this place was interred Henry de Percy, in the year 1315. Behind this altar

altar is the ambulatory, forty four yards long, and twelve broad.

The chapter-house is twenty-eight yards by fourteen, within which sixteen of the Abbots were interred.

Over the chapter-house was the library and scriptorium, where the Monks used to write.

The refectory or dining room, is thirty-five yards by fifteen.

The cloisters are one hundred yards long, and twelve broad, with an arched roof, supported by twenty one pillars ; in the middle of this gloomy walk is a large stone basin, where the Monks used to wash their feet. Above the cloisters is the dormitory or sleeping room, of the same dimensions as the former, and contained forty cells.

The cloister garden is forty-two yards square, surrounded with a high wall, is now planted with evergreens, and probably retains more of its original form than any other part of these ruins.

The Abbot's house is in so ruinous a condition, that no idea can be formed of its ancient dimensions.

Over a window on the West side of the steeple is the figure of a thrush standing on a tun; this is a rebus allusive to the name of the founder,
Thurstan,

Thurstan, Archbishop of York. On each side of the steeple, near the top, are these words, cut in the stone—SOLI DEO ET IHU XPO HONOR ET GLORIA IN SECU LA SECULORUM, AMEN.

This celebrated Abbey was founded in 1132, for the Monks of the Cistercian Order, and was built with stone taken from the rocks in the adjoining hill. The noble fabric of this church was begun about the year 1204, by John de Ebor the Abbot, who laid the foundation, and raised some pillars; John Pherd, the next Abbot, carried on the work with the utmost expedition; John de Cancia, his successor, finished the structure, and instituted nine altars therein, adding the painted pavement, built the new cloister, the infirmary, and the house for the entertainment of the poor. In the aisle of the most Eastern transversed part of the church were many columns of black marble with white spots; in the chapter and refectory were pillars of the same sort. This last John died in the year 1245, whence it appears that this noble fabric was erected in less than forty years time. Marmaduke Brodelay, the last Abbot, surrendered this Abbey in the year 1540, and had a pension of one hundred pounds allowed him. Its revenues then amounted, according to Dugdale, to 998l. and according to Speed to 1073l. os. 7½d.

At which time, this Abbey was granted to Sir Richard Grefham, who sold it to Sir Stephen Proctor, whose daughter and heiress carried it into the family of Messenger, of one of whose descendants it was lately bought by Mr. Aislebie.

The names of such person as occur to have been interred in the Church of Fountains.

William de Percy, father of Maud, Countess of Warwick; Henry de Percy, who died the 8th of Edward II. was interred before the great altar; Robert de Masham, William Ducket, Robert de Sartis, and Raganilda his wife; Serlo de Pembroke; Alexander, brother of Allen de Edlingthorpe; Lambinus de Stodelay, and Eleanora his wife; William de Hebbeden; Oliver Buscy; Alice Mauleveoer, of Alverston; Robert le Paumer; Aaliza Pipard; Henry, son of Robert de Merking; Roger de Stapylton; and Francis Beauvais.

A CATALOGUE of the ABBOTS of FOUNTAINS.

<i>Time of Creation Anno</i>	ABBOTS NAMES	<i>Vacated by</i>
1132	1. RICHARD —	— Mort.
1139	2. RICHARD the 2d —	— M.
1143	3. HENRY MURDOCH	— Refig.
1146	4. MAURICIUS —	— R.
	5. THORALD —	— R.
	6. RICHARD the 3d	— M.
		<i>Time</i>

<i>Time of Creation Anno</i>	<i>ABBOTS NAMES</i>			<i>Vacated by</i>
1170	7.	ROBERT, ABBOT OF PIPEWELL	Mort.	
1179	8.	WILLIAM —	—	M.
1190	9.	RALPH HAGETT	—	M.
1203	10.	JOHN —	—	M.
1209	11.	JOHN PHERD —	—	Resig.
1219	12.	JOHN de CANCIA (of Kent)	M.	
1246	13.	STEPHEN de ESTON	—	M.
1252	14.	WILLIAM de ALLERTON	M.	
1258	15.	ADAM —	—	M.
1259	16.	ALEXANDER —	—	M.
1265	17.	REGINALD —	—	M.
1274	18.	PETER AILING	—	Depos.
	19.	NICHOLAS —	—	Mort.
1280	20.	ADAM —	—	M.
1284	21.	HENRY de OTELY	—	M.
1290	22.	ROBERT BISHOPTON	—	M.
1311	23.	WILLIAM RYGTON	—	M.
1316	24.	WALTER COKEWALD	—	Resig.
1336	25.	ROBERT COPEG YRIE	Mort.	
1346	26.	ROB. MOULTON or MONKTON	M.	
1369	27.	WILLIAM GOWER	—	Resig.
1384	28.	ROBERT BURLEY	—	Mort.
1410	29.	ROGER FRAUNK	—	Expul.
	30.	JOHN RIPON —	—	Mort.
1434	31.	THOMAS PASSELEW	—	Resig.
1442	32.	JOHN MARTIN	—	Mort.

<i>Time of Creation</i>		ABBOTTS NAMES	<i>Vacated by</i>
<i>Anno</i>			
1442	33.	JOHN ORENEWELL, S.T.P.	Mort.
1471	34.	THOMAS SWYNTON	— Refig.
1478	35.	JOHN DARNETON	
1494	36.	MARMADUKE HUBY	
1526	37.	WILLIAM THIRSK, B. D.	
1537	38.	MARMADUKE HUBY	
1537	38.	MARMADUKE BRODELAY or BRAD- LY, Suffragan Bishop of Hull.	

The following is an account of the plate and stores of the Monastery, taken a little before the dissolution.

	£.	s.	d.
Total valuation of plate in the church	521	15	5
Total of plate in the custody of my } Lord Abbot	147	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total in the buttery — —	30	8	9
Total in the frater — —	7	4	10
	<hr/>		
	£. 706	13	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Corn in the domains of the Monastery.

Of wheat 117 quarters

Of rye 12 quarters

Of oates 134 quarters

In the granaries 128 quarters

Of

Of horned cattle	- -	2356
Of sheep	- - - -	1326
Of horses	- - - -	86
Of swine	- - - -	80

H A C K F A L L,

SEVEN miles from Studley, and twenty-two from Harrogate. A sequestered and most romantic place; a small rivulet rising at some distance, runs into a deep woody glen, and forms at the entrance three or four small pools, and in issuing out of them makes so many little cascades, judiciously varied in their forms. It then hastens with precipitance to the river Eure at the bottom of the dale, rushing over heaps of stones and pebbles, which obstructs its passage, and make a multitude of falls, continually differing in shape and size. On the right rises a very steep hill, covered with under-wood to the top, through which is a waterfall of considerable height; on the left, the walk is formed under a shade of lofty trees, growing on a steep bank; at the bottom of this walk, is a small plain building, called Fisher's Hall (from the name of the gardener) from whence is a view of the river Eure, whose noise had been before heard, roaring over great heaps of stones, torn from the adjoining rocks in its fury when swelled with rain. It runs here in a bend round a point of high land on the opposite side, clothed with a hanging wood
from

from the brink to the water's edge, but is soon lost between the woody hills.

Returning back a little way, a path to the right leads through a fine wood of lofty trees, which reach from the top of the high abrupt hill, then being on the left to the river side. In some parts the wood has been cleared, to vary the ground with spots of green turf, leaving a few scattered trees. In one of these spots, a rustic building is placed, looking on a considerable water-fall, the top of which is hid by overhanging boughs; this runs into a basin, in which, a high fountain plays out of a rock placed in the middle. Keeping near the side of the river, it shows itself in various views, the opposite bank generally covered with wood, but in one place presenting a high perpendicular face of bare rock. The same sort of rocks appear in the hill on the left, the trees being thinned to show them. Near the end of this walk, a slender rill drops from a high impending bank, through the stem of a tree into the river. Turning now to the left, ascend the hill, which overhangs the path you have followed, and from various stations, have various views of the river and country. The spire of Masham church, is a beautiful object from several places. The views of the country become more extensive as the ground rises, till coming to a building on the brink of a precipice, and on the highest part of the hill, a noble

noble scenery opens. In the bottom, several reaches of the river are seen at once. The hanging wood on its farther bank; a particular green meadow on its summit; farm houses, gentlemen's seats, cultivated land, the church of Tanfield, with its bridge over the water; the whole bounded by Black Hambleton and other hills in the horizon, on one of which, the white mare of Weston Cliff is visible in a clear day, compose this beautiful landscape.

The building which affords this prospect, appears from different parts of the walk to be a ruin, but has two neat rooms in it, where, or in Fisher's Hall, the owner sometimes dines; or indulges his friends with the liberty of so doing, and for this purpose kitchens are built near.

Proceeding onward, a new view opens of the principal water-fall, mentioned in the first walk; but it here appears to come from a much greater height, than it did when seen before, the upper part not being visible there. From hence you come to the place at which you first entered.

From Knaresbrough to Boroughbridge seven miles, the road in general very good, the fine inclosures of rich land on each side, with the lofty trees, and well grown hedge rows, render this ride exceedingly pleasing; near the three mile
stone

stone is the village of FERRENSBY, within a small distance of which, on a beautiful eminence, is LOFTHOUSE-HILL, a seat belonging to Sir Tho. Slingsby, Bart. from hence to MINSKIP, another village, about three miles farther; most of the way producing a very fine view of a rich and populous country. The Mount of St. Michael covered with wood, and the venerable Cathedral of Ripon, being the principal objects.

BURROUGH-BRIDGE,

A Market-town situated on the great North road, about mid way betwixt London and Edinburgh; sends two Members to Parliament, hath a market on Saturday, and several fairs annually; the principal of which begins the 18th of June, and continues a week, great quantities of goods are brought to this fair, particularly hardware and toys, by the manufacturers from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and many other parts of the kingdom. Here are also horse races annually. The chapel is an ancient building, dedicated to Saint James. In the year 1322, a battle was fought here betwixt the forces of Edward the second, and those of the great Earl of Lancaster. The Earl intending to march Northwards, was obstructed here by the King's forces, who possessed themselves of the bridge to dispute the passage. The Earl divided his army into two bodies, one of which, under the command of the Earl

Earl of Hereford, advanced towards the bridge, when after a bloody conflict his forces were repulsed, and himself slain, being run through the body with a spear by a soldier concealed under the bridge, then made of wood. Lancaster, with the other division, endeavoured to ford the river, but finding it impracticable, he attempted to bribe Harclay, the King's General, to connive at his passage, this the officer resolutely refusing, the Earl concluded a truce with him till the next morning, and returned into the town. Harclay was joined in the night by the Sheriff of Yorkshire, and early the next morning assaulted the town.—The Earl of Lancaster having lost his gallant and faithful friend, the Earl of Hereford, with many of his bravest men, the preceding day, the remains of his army became an easy conquest, and after very little resistance fled on all sides. The unfortunate Earl took refuge in the chapel, but was dragged from thence, and with many other Barons and Knights of his party, made prisoner and exposed to all the insolence of the rabble.

The hands of the executioner made a dreadful carnage of those the sword had spared, and amongst the rest, Lancaster was soon after beheaded at Pontefract, with all the marks of disgrace. Thus fell one of the most powerful Noblemen England ever gave birth to; he constantly

R employed

employed this power in endeavouring to secure to the people their privileges and liberties.

In the garden wall of one of the inns, near the bridge, on a large stone of rough grit, is part of a Roman sepulchral inscription. A little Westward of the bridge, are those stupendous monuments of antiquity called the

PYRAMIDS, or DEVIL'S ARROWS.

Which name they probably obtained during the dark ages of Monkish superstition; when any thing beyond the comprehension of the vulgar was ascribed by them to miracle or witchcraft.

They are three large stones of a pyramidal form, fluted towards the top by their continual exposure to the weather.* They stand nearly in a line from North to South; some have supposed them to be factitious and not real stone, as there is no quarry of that kind within less than ten miles of the place, and that they are too large to have been brought from such a distance; this supposition is entirely removed by the instance of the vast pile at STONE HENGE, whose stones were brought twenty miles; and the obelisk before Saint Peter's at Rome, which is eighty-five feet in height, and was brought from Egypt by the order of Julius Cæsar.

* The same kind of channellings, or flutings, are on several of the rocks at Plumpton.

*A. D. 1709. The ground about the middlemost stone was opened nine foot wide. At first, a good soil was found about a foot deep, and then a course of stones, rough and of several kinds, but most were large pebbles, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay, and so for four or five courses round about the pyramid; under these courses of stones was a very strong clay, so hard that the spade could not affect it; this was near two yards deep from the surface of the earth, and a little lower was the bottom of the stone, resting upon clay; as much of the stone as was within ground, was a little thicker than that part exposed to the weather.— The entire height of this stone is thirty foot six inches from the bottom. The marks of the chissel upon this, beneath ground, assure us they are no compositions but natural stone, and that of the most common sort we have in the North of England, called the coarse rag, or mill-stone grit; large rocks of which stone, and from which, probably, these obelisks were taken, are at Plumpton near Knaresbrough, and within ten miles of this place.

The country people hereabouts, have a tradition that Severus dying at York, left the Empire to his two sons, Carracalla and Geta, which was acceptable to the Empress, and approved by the soldiers,

* Drake's Eboracum.

but not by the two brothers. A reconciliation being brought about by the mediation of the Empress and a sister, in memory whereof, four obelisks were erected, but three only now remaining, one being taken down last century. Dr. Stukely supposes them to have been erected long before the arrival of the Romans in Britain, and that here was, in British times, the great PANEGYRE of the DRUIDS. The Midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises with universal festivity. This was like the PANATHENEA, the OLYMPIAN, ISTHMIAN, and NEMEAN meetings, and games among the Grecians, and that these obelisks were as the metæ of the races. The remembrance of which is transmitted in the present great fair held at Boroughbridge on St. Barnabas's day. Dr. Stillingfleet was of opinion they were British Deities, and grounded it upon the custom of the Phœnicians and the Greeks, (nations that were undoubtedly acquainted in Britain before the arrival of the Romans) who set up unpolished stones to the honour of their Gods. The origin of all idolatry is almost the same. The Mercury of Old Greece was not that winged herald now represented, but a square stone; nor was Bacchus more shapely. Before the time of Dædalus, the Greek architect, unhewn stones were worshipped by all Greece.

ALDBURGH,

A L D B U R G H,

Or OLD-BORROUGH.

NOW a small village, but famous for having been the metropolis of the BRIGANTES, in British times, before York* was built, therefore called ISURIUM BRIGANTIUM, or sometimes by way of eminence, BRIGANTIUM.

Hither, in Roman times, came the corn boats for maintenance of the Pretentura's by water, as far as from Cambridge, being about two hundred and fifty miles, for which purpose the Carfdike of Lincolnshire was made, which being scowered, repaired, and lengthened by CARAUSIUS, his name was affixed to it. The Roman city was an oblong square, and walled and ditched about.

Here were large granaries to lay up the corn out of the boats, from hence it was carried in waggons along the great Roman road, called Leeming-Lane, directly Northward to the Pretentura's. The foundations of the walls, which may yet be traced, measure two thousand five hundred yards in circumference, they were about four yards thick, founded on large pebbles, laid on a bed of clay. It is very probable this city was destroyed

* Dr. Stukeley.

by some of those shoals of barbarians from the North, who immediately on the departure of the Romans, infested all this country; burning and destroying what they could not carry away. On opening the ground, in many places, the marks of fire are very evident, and the great number of antiquities that have through every succeeding age, and are still frequently found here, confirms the tradition, that this city was destroyed by some very sudden and unexpected calamity. The ground where the city stood is some part of it converted into corn fields, in which, frequently after plowing, are found coins of various sorts, and particularly after showers of rain, which washing off the earth and sand from the metal, makes them more easily discovered; some few are of gold or silver, but the greatest part are of brass, they are generally of the following Emperors, PERTINAX, MAXIMIAN, DIOCLESIAN, VALERIAN, SEVERUS, AURELIAN, JULIAN, FAUSTINA, CLAUDIUS, AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, POSTHUMUS TETRICUS, CARAUSIUS, ALECTUS, and CONSTANTINE's are most common, and very lately a gold one of TRAJAN inscribed,

Face, IMP : TRAIANO : AVG : GER - DAC PMTRP.
COS . VI . PP.

Reverse, S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO : PRINCIPI.

There have also been found here, small heads of brads, chains of gold, and many little polished signet stones of divers kinds and figures; several urns, hypocausts, lamps of various constructions; fragments of aqueducts, covered with Roman tiles, sixteen inches long, twelve broad, and two thick; TESSALATED PAVEMENTS of different forms and beauty, the largest and most entire piece of which was found some years ago, in digging the ground-work of a cottage, it is carefully preserved, and with several other curiosities remains for public inspection. The learned ROGER GALE was of opinion that these pavements were the floors of banqueting-houses, or of the grand apartments, chief rooms, or baths in the private houses of the better sort of people, even down to the lowest times, when the Romans were forced to abandon Britain to the incursions of the barbarians, who destroyed those beautiful remains of Roman splendor with unrelenting fury. That the ruins of this ancient city hath raised the ground considerably above its former surface, is very evident from the situation of these pavements, which are near two feet below the present level.

In the year 1770, as some men were employed in throwing up a turnpike way within this town, they discovered the foundations of a range of buildings, two hundred and sixteen feet in length, and

and twenty-four in breadth; the two outsidex were exactly parallel to each other, running from East to West, and between them are several partitions. These foundation walls are of stone, strongly cemented, are three feet thick, and five feet below the present surface.

In the year 1778, a votive stone was dug up near the foot of a Tumulus, called Duelcross or Doolcross, about three miles from Aldburgh, in the road from thence to York; the stone is of a very coarse grit, seven feet long, and eighteen inches diameter; its figure the segment of a cylinder, on the flat superficies of which, is the inscription which hath been translated, CAIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS DECIUS—TO THE EMPEROR TRAIAN CÆSAR, THE BEST, HAPPY, AND AUGUST PRINCE IN HIS XX CONSULATE.

The church of Aldborough, is dedicated to Saint Andrew; on the outside of the vestry wall, is a figure supposed to represent PAN or SILVANUS.

This small village sends two Members to Parliament, which privilege it hath been intitled to ever since the second of Edward VI. though no returns appear to have been made from hence, till the last Parliament of Queen Mary. The Lordship of this village was in the Conqueror's reign, the estate of Ribald de Middleham, brother
of

of Niger, Earl of Britanny and Richmond, which descended to Ralph his son and heir, was by him given to the Monks of Fountains. How it came alienated from that religious house, does not appear, but Edward II. among other estates, gave this manor to his favourite Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, after which, it returned again to the Crown.

The Duke of Newcastle is the present Lord of this Manor.

N E W B Y,

THREE miles from Boroughbridge, the seat of William Weddell, Esq; built by Sir Edward Blacket, about the year 1745. The situation was chose and the building designed by Sir Christopher Wren; the house is of brick, and commands a fine prospect over the country, almost to York, the river Ure which runs by the house is in view most of the way. The avenues, shrubberies, and walks are disposed with the utmost elegance.

In the H A L L

Is an organ, on the front of which is a FAUN presenting his Syrinx. Above the organ stands a LION with a CUPID seated on his back, playing upon a
S lyre;

lyre ; the harmony of which seems to divest the royal beast of his natural ferocity, agreeable to the words of the poet,

“ Music has charms to sooth a savage breast,
 “ To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak.”

Over the fire-place is a picture of St. Margaret, by *Carracci*. A fine landscape with a large group of cattle, by *Rosso de Tivoli*. A large inlaid TABLE of all the specimens of ancient and modern marble, to the number of one hundred and seventy one pieces ; also two other TABLES of Egyptian Granite.

The P A R L O U R,

Twenty feet square, a CHIMNEY PIECE and a TABLE of Egyptian Granite, and the following pictures, St. JOHN in the WILDERNESS ; the HOLY FAMILY, an excellent picture, intended for the late King of Poland, by *Minks* ; St. FRANCIS, by *Guido* ; a MADONA and CHILD ; a BOY with a HAWKE, by *Diego Valesques*.

The D I N I N G - R O O M,

Sixty feet by twenty ; the ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted pillars, with enriched capitals, divided into compartments painted in a very beautiful and pleasing manner.

Passing from hence through the ANTI-CHAMBER, in which is a billiard table, enter

The DRAWING-ROOM,

Forty feet by twenty-six. This room is hung with the richest and most beautiful TAPESTRY in this kingdom, or perhaps in the world, exciting the admiration of every beholder; here nature is exactly copied, and the figures and flowers represented as accurately as under the finest pencil.—The two PIER GLASSES, are eight feet long and five broad, under each of which, on a gilt frame of excellent workmanship, is a large table of the most beautiful VARIEGATED MARBLE. The ceiling is divided into compartments by cornices, elegantly worked and gilt, in the divisions of which, finely painted, is PHAETON attended by the HOURS, DIANA and her NYMPHS, VENUS and the GRACES.

The LIBRARY,

Twenty feet square, four cases of books in elegant bindings; a picture of a MADONA and CHILD, St. ANN, and St. JOHN, by *Correggio*.

At the bottom of the GREAT STAIR CASE, are two fine columns of marble, with pilasters of the same, and a TRIPODICAL ALTAR, with three baso-relievos of Cupids upon it.

A vase, above which, in alto-relievo, is a CUPID with his bow.—A basso-relievo of the triumph of AURELIAN.

The STATUE GALLERY.

In the first room is a bust of JUPITER; a statue of GANYMEDE; a bust of SEPTIMUS SEVERUS; a statue of GETA; a bust of CARRACALLA; a bust of CALIGULA; a bust of a WOMAN INCOGNITA; a statue of GALATEA; a statue of EPICURUS; a TRIPOD with three basso-relievos of various figures of BACCHANTES upon it; an exceeding fine head of HERCULES; a statue of SILENUS, with a skin of wine; a head of ALEXANDER; a BOY with a BIRD; a GIRL crying with a BIRD'S NEST in her hand; over this a head of YOUNG BRUTUS; a fine fragment of a DOG'S-HEAD.—In one of the niches on the entrance into the first dome, is a statue of a small MUSE; in the other, is that of a DACIAN KING. Within the dome, is a statue of BRUTUS; a MUSE sitting; a VENUS; a MINERVA with her Bird; a FAUSTINA. In the two niches on the entrance into the second dome, are two small statues, one is a figure representing the FOUR ELEMENTS; the other, a BOY playing upon a pipe. Within the second dome, is a large bust of AUGUSTUS; a FAWN dancing; a bust of MINERVA; a statue of APOLLO; a bust of LUCILLA; a small statue of BACCHUS with a

SATYR;

SATYR; an exceeding large URN, or SARCO-
 PHAGUS; another smaller, with basso-relievos of
 CHILDREN playing upon it; another smaller,
 SARCOPHAGUS; a TRIPOD with three basso-
 relievos of figures upon it, representing victories;
 a TRIPODICAL ALTAR richly ornamented, upon
 which is a STORK with a SERPENT in its beak.

ROADS.

R O A D S.

HARROGATE to LONDON. § HARROGATE to EDINBURGH.

	MILES.		<i>North Road.</i>		MILES.
Wetherby	—	8 8	Boroughbridge	—	10 10
Ferrybridge	—	16 24	Northallerton	—	20 30
Doncaster	—	15 39	Darlington	—	15 45
Bawtry	—	8 47	Durham	—	18 63
Tuxford	—	15 62	Newcastle	—	15 78
Newark	—	13 75	Morpeth	—	15 93
Grantham	—	14 89	Alnwick	—	19 112
Stamford	—	21 110	Belford	—	14 126
Stilton	—	14 124	Berwick	—	15 141
Bugden	—	13 137	Old Cambus	—	17 158
Biggleswade	—	16 153	Dunbar	—	10 168
Stevenage	—	15 168	Haddington	—	11 179
Hatfield	—	12 180	Edinburgh	—	17 196
Barnet	—	8 188			
London	—	11 199			

HARROGATE to EDINBURGH.

West Road.

	MILES.		MILES.	
Boroughbridge	—	10 10	Skipton	— 21 21
Catterick	—	22 32	Settle	— 16 37
Greta-Bridge	—	15 47	Ingleton	— 11 48
Brough	—	18 65	Hornby	— 13 61
Penrith	—	22 87	Lancaster	— 9 70
Carlisle	—	18 105		
Allison Bank	—	12 117		
Lockerby	—	14 131		
Mossat	—	15 146		
Beild	—	17 165		
Lintown	—	16 179		
Edinburgh	—	16 199		

HARROGATE to MATLOCK.

	MILES.	
Harwood	—	7 7
Leeds	—	8 15
Wakefield	—	8 23
Barnsley	—	10 33
Sheffield	—	13 46
Chesterfield	—	17 63
Matlock	—	12 75

HARROGATE

R O A D S.

HARROGATE to SCARBRO'

MILES.

York	—	20	20
Malton	—	18	38
Scarborough	—	22	60

HARROGATE to BATH.

MILES.

Harwood	—	7	7
Leeds	—	8	15
Wakefield	—	8	23
Barnsley	—	10	33
Sheffield	—	13	46
Chesterfield	—	17	63
Derby	—	26	89
Burton	—	12	101
Lichfield	—	12	113
Birmingham	—	16	129
Broomsgrove	—	14	143
Worcester	—	13	156
Upton	—	17	173
Gloucester	—	11	184
Froster	—	12	196
Petty France	—	14	210
Bath	—	15	225

HARROGATE to BUXTON.

MILES.

Harwood	—	7	7
Leeds	—	8	15
Wakefield	—	8	23
Barnsley	—	10	33
Sheffield	—	13	46
Grindleford-Bridge	10	56	
Tidswell	—	7	63
Buxton	—	7	70

HARROGATE to LIVERPOOL.

MILES.

Pool	—	11	11
Bradford	—	10	21
Halifax	—	8	29
Rochdale	—	14	43
Manchester	—	12	55
Warrington	—	18	73
Prescot	—	12	85
Liverpool	—	8	93

A N
A C C O U N T
OF THE MOST CURIOUS
PLANTS and SHRUBS,
IN THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD
O F
KNARESBROUGH.

Class I. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

HIPPURIS VULGARIS, Less marsh Horsetail—in the ditches in Staveley Cars, and in the Little Corn Mill Dam at Boroughbridge.

Class II. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

CIRCÆA LUTITIANA, Enchanter's Nightshade—in the Long Walk, nigh the Dropping Well.

UTRICULARIA MINOR, Lesser Hooded Water Milfoil—in a ditch in the grounds of Francis Trapps, Esq; near Ripley Lime Kilns.

LYCOPUS EUROPEUS, Water Horehound—in a lane leading from Staveley into Staveley Cars.

SALVIA VERBENACA, Wild Clary—amongst the rocks near the Priory-Gate, Knaresbrough.

Class IV. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

DIPSACUS PILOSUS, Small Wild Teasel, or Shepherd's Staff—under the Castle Rock, near the river Nidd, at Knaresbrough.

ASPERULA ODORATA, Woodroef—under a rock on the right hand coming from the Dropping Well to Knaresbrough Low-Bridge.

ASPERULA CYNANCHICA, Squinancywort—on the hills under the rocks of the Abbey Plain.

Class V. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

EUONYMUS EUROPEUS, Spindle Tree—in the wood near the Priory-Gate, Knaresbrough.

LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALIS, Gromwell—about twenty yards from the Abbey Gate, on the left hand of the road leading to Knaresbrough.

CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE, Hounds Tongue—about most of the cottages on the Abbey Plain.

HOTTONIA PALUSTRIS, Water Violet—in most of the ditches in Staveley Cars.

LYSIMACHIA NEMORUM, Yellow Pimpernell—on the left hand at the entrance of the low end of the Long Walk.

ATROPA BELLADONNA, Deadly Nightshade—in the road on the right hand going from the Abbey to the Corn Mill.

CAMPANULA CLUMERATA, Little Throatwort—by the foot path above the rocks in the Abbey Fields.

PENTANDRIA DIAGYNIA.

GENTIANA AMARELLA, Autumnal Gentian—in a hilly pasture joining to the river Nidd, two fields below St. Robert's Well.

SANICULA EUROPÆA, Sanicle—on the right hand going down Long Flat Lane near Knaref-brough, and several other places.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS, Smallage—about the ponds in Staveley town, plentifully.

PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS, Grass of Parnassus—in the marshy grounds near St. Robert's Well, near Knaref-brough.

Class VI. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Lilly of the Valley
—on a scroggy hill on the North side of the Abbey
Mill.

ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM, Common
Star of Bethlehem—at the low end of the Long
Flat by the foot path leading to Grimbald-Bridge,
near Knaresbrough.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, Meadow Saffron
—in most of the meadow grounds near Knares-
brough.

Class VIII. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA, Spurge Laurel—in the
wood near the Priory Gate, at Knaresbrough.

OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, Herb Paris, Truelove,
or One Berry—in the Long Walk, on the left
hand, a little below the Paper Mill.

Class X. DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

SILENE NUTANS, Nottingham Catchfly—in
the rocks on the Abbey Plain.

Class XI. DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

LITHRUM SALICARIA, Purple Spiked Loosestrife, or Willow Herb—about half a mile from Knaresbrough, in a wet meadow on the right-hand side of the road leading to York.

Class XII. ICOSANDRIA DYGYNIA.

CRATÆGUS ARIA, White Bean Tree—in the rocks on the right hand of the Foot-Path leading from Knaresbrough to the Abbey, a scarce tree.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

GEUM RIVALE, Water Avens—in Scriven Park, nigh Knaresbrough.

Class XIII. POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

1. NYMPHÆA LUTEA, Yellow Water Lilly—in the ditches on Staveley Cars, near Knaresbrough.

2. NYMPHÆA ALBA, White Water Lilly—in a pond near Collin-Bridge, near Follyfoot-Lodge.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

THALICTRUM FLAVUM, Meadow Rue—about half a mile from Knaresbrough, on the right-hand side of the road, leading to York, in a wet meadow.

Class

Class XIV. DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

NEPETA CATARIA, Catmint, or Nep in a Hedge—going up to Grimbald-Crag, on the right-hand, at the end of the lane leading into the field the Crag stands in, near Knaresbrough.

MELISSA CALAMINTHA, Common Calamint—amongst the Abbey Rocks, in many places.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

OROBANCHE MAJOR, Broom Rape—in a dry pasture (amongst the broom) betwixt the town of Spofforth and North Deighton.

LATHRÆA SQUAMARIA, Toothwort—in a wood about half a mile from Ripley.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS, Vervain—amongst the bushes, and by the way side nigh the Abbey.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA, Common Figwort; *SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA*—both these grow in most of the lanes near Knaresbrough; but the latter in the ditches, or moist places.

Class XV. TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM, Dittander, or Pepper wort—on a rock on the left-hand of the road going out of Kirkgate, in Knaresbrough, down to
the

the river Nidd, leading down by about seventy stone steps.

CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI, Wall Flower—on most of the rocks about Knaresbrough.

Class XVII. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

ASTRAGALUS GLYCYPHYLLOS, Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch—by the road side, on the other side of Flaxby, going on a bridleway from thence to Lord Galway's Park.

Class XIX. SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

TRAGOPOGON PRATENSE, Yellow Goat's-Beard—in a meadow near Knaresbrough, called Long Flat.

LACTUCA VIROSA, Wild Letuce—on most of the rocks at Knaresbrough.

HIERACIUM MURORUM, French, or Golden Lungwort—on the ruins of Knaresbrough Castle.

LAPSANA INTYBUS, Wild Succory—in a lane leading from Grimbold Bridge to Ribston, about two hundred yards from the bridge.

SERRATULA TINCTORIA, Sawwort—on the left hand by the cart way, going down the Abbey Field to the Abbey Mill.

EUPATORIUM CANABINUM, Hemp Agrimony—on the rock at the Dropping Well.

Class XX. GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

OPHRYS MUSCIFERA, Fly Ophrys—*OPHRYS APIFERA*, Bee Ophrys—both these sorts grow in many pastures about the Abbey, and other places, near Knaresbrough, on Limestone Grounds.

SERAPIAS HELLEBORINE, Bastard Hellebore—near the Long Walk at Knaresbrough, scarce.

Class XXII. DIOECIA TETRANDRIA.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS, Buckthorne—in a wood adjoining to the Abbey Gate.

ENNEANDRIA.

HYDROCHARIS MORSUS RANÆ, Frogbit, or small Water Lilly—in the ditches on Staveley Cars, about four miles from Knaresbrough.

Class XXIII. POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS, Pellitory of the Wall—on Knaresbrough Church, and on most of the old walls about the town.

Class XXIV. CRYPTOGRAMIA FILICES.

1. OSMUNDA LUNARIA, Moonwort—in a large pasture belonging to a farm called Halfs, near the house, on the East side thereof, about one mile from Knaresbrough.

2. OSMUNDA REGALIS, Flowering Fern—close by a farm-house, called Susacres, near Ripley.

3. ASPLENIUM RUTA MURARIA, Wall Rue—on most of the rocks about Knaresbrough.

POLYPODIUM FRAGILE, Brittle Polypody—on the West side of the Dropping Well Rock, at Knaresbrough.

ADIANTUM NIGRUM OFFICINARUM, of Ray, (*see his Synopsis, page 126*) amongst the rocks at Plumpton.

N. B. This plant is the *Asplenium Adiantum nigrum* of Linnæus.

F I N I S.



8.17.16

5.12

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10.01

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1.1.0

11.9

